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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

A GENTLEMAN whose tastes were more poetical than classical, was asked the meaning of *E Pluribus Unum*, on our coins. The eagle was under his eye, and he took only a moment's reflection to answer, with outstretched arms, in the once familiar rhyme of the old New England Primer, "The Eagle's flight—Is out of sight!" The motto is not an exact quotation; its reference to the close of the 102d line in Virgil's *Moretum*, "*color est e pluribus unus*," assigned in an early volume of the Historical Magazine, has, I think, been generally accepted as probable. It certainly expresses neatly the idea of our political union, and nationality. Calling to mind a number of such, whether on coins or shields, I cannot remember one better conceived.

Here let it be said, it takes some skill to devise a good motto, specially in Latin. It must be good Latin—good sense—and in good keeping; dense, elliptical, and significant; without a verb, if possible; and easy to translate. The one in hand answers to all these terms.

It must be owned the ellipsis could be variously supplied. "One out of many," may mean many things:—I had many dollars, this is the only one left.—There are many republics, this is the one for me. But a motto, couched in three or four words, always appeals to the good sense of the reader; and a man of sense feels complimented by being allowed to fill it out for himself.

The history of the use, disuse, and resumption of this motto, on our coins, is briefly as follows:

It first appeared, in large letters, upon a pattern piece of private issue, in copper; and is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, in Massachusetts. This was dated 1786, six years before the National Mint Act. It was the famous *Immunis Columbia* piece, now quite rare. It is said to have been struck at Newburg, New York, where there was a private mint. In the next year there appeared a very curious gold coin, of the weight and value of a Spanish doubloon of those days, say sixteen dollars; it bore the title, *Nova Eboraca*, and the legend now under consideration, *Unum E Pluribus*. It has also the name of *Brasher* in small letters, and is credited to a goldsmith in New York, of that name. It is an interesting fact that this piece is probably of higher price than any other American. There are but *four* now known, and some collectors have appraised it at the round price of one thousand dol-

lars. One of these four is in the Mint Collection, having been placed there by Adam Eckfeldt, then Coiner of the Mint, at the value of the gold only. I may remark incidentally, that other pieces contributed by him about the same time, (forty years ago,) have since grown immensely in value. In 1791, a copper coin bearing this motto, was struck for Kentucky, on the occasion of its introduction as a State, into the Union. This is said to have been coined in England.

The National Mint Act of 1792, prescribed the legends and emblems to be placed on the coins, but did not mention the motto in question. It was rather taking a liberty to put it on. It was not on the first gold coinage, in 1795; but we find it there in the next year.* Silver began to be coined regularly in 1794; the motto was first placed on the dollar in 1798.

It was continuously used until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. This was done on the ground that it crowded the disk. However, it was not until the great Jackson coinage of gold in 1834, that it was removed from that metal, to mark more completely the variation. It was finally withdrawn from silver, at the change of standards in 1837. After forty-one years, in the midst of which the *unum* was in some danger of becoming *duo*, the venerable motto re-appears on our silver dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 1, 1878.*

W. E. DU BOIS.

THE COINAGE OF CYPRUS.

CYPRUS, under English rule, will doubtless prove more interesting than ever. The discoveries of Di Cesnola have already awakened a desire for further researches, and these will now be prosecuted under very favorable auspices. Mr. R. Hamilton Lang, for several years in Syria, and afterward the British Vice Consul in Larnaca, Cyprus, has recently published a valuable contribution to the history of the island, from which we take the following:—

THE coinage of Cyprus is of the very highest numismatic interest. The treasure of coins which I uncovered at the temple of Idalium has not yet received all the attention which it deserves, for these coins undoubtedly form the farthest back links in an almost complete chain of Cyprian coinage. In a paper read to the Numismatic Society of London in 1871, I remarked that the treasure "represents a large Cypriote currency, probably of seven, certainly of six, different kingdoms of the island, extending in an unbroken series from the time of the punchmark for reverse, till such a proficiency in the art had been attained as is demonstrated by a well executed and ornamental reverse." And again, "In the former (one part of the treasure) we have six different types of coins whose Cypriote origin is attested by legends in Cypriote characters, and a seventh, which, although bearing no legend, seems also to be Cypriote. It contains three different types of coins with Phoenician legends, and seven specimens of the early Athenian tetradrachm. In all, I have been able to distinguish forty-eight varieties of coins varying, with four exceptions, from size six to eight of Mionnet." In the latter, (second part of the treasure,) "only one Cypriote type of coin is found, while of the three Phoenician coins contained in the former, two are found in the latter. . . . It is also interesting to remark the relative proportions of the different coins. They indicate a duodecimal computation, which is confirmatory of a statement

* There is a half-eagle with obv. of 1795, and rev. with the motto, as adopted in 1797, ? a mule ? a pattern. W. S. A.

in Smith's Dictionary upon 'Pondera,' where it is said, 'The division of the day into twelve hours, which Herodotus expressly ascribes to the Babylonians, is not only a striking example of this, (the duodecimal computation,) but a fact peculiarly important in connection with the idea that the measurement of time by water led to the Babylonian system of weights, which the writer before had said, passed from Assyria to Phoenicia;' we may now safely add that the same system passed from Phoenicia to Cyprus." It will be a curious coincidence if the Cypriotes are again, after 2300 years, to become accustomed to a duodecimal currency of twelve pence to a shilling.

After the silver currency, represented by this treasure, a gold currency was introduced into the island, and we have a beautiful coinage of both gold and silver during the Evagorean dynasty. In the treasure of coins of Philip and Alexander the Great, I think one gold coin belongs to Cyprus. Certainly we have a large silver coinage, and a few beautiful gold coins belonging to the Ptolemaian era; and of the Roman era the varieties are extensive. There are thus all the elements in existence for a complete study of coinage in Cyprus from the earliest times. It is only when thus treated as a whole that we shall attain to an accurate comprehension of the epochs to which the earlier types belong. It will, I think, be found that Cyprus was as early a proficient in the art of coining as Greece proper, or any kingdom of the West, nay, being closer to Tyre, the great commercial emporium of those days, it would be in no way extraordinary if she were a little ahead of them. Has there not been a tendency on the part of numismatists to forget the part which Phoenicia played in the introduction of a monetary medium? Her fall as a great nation occurring so shortly after the introduction of coins of a fixed value, may easily have led to her influence being lost sight of by ancient writers on coinage.

TURKISH CURRENCY.

THE Rev. Edwin E. Bliss speaks thus of the perplexities due to the recent unsettled state of Turkish currency:—

We have the most astounding style of money values that the world ever heard of, I think. The Turkish lira, our largest gold piece in ordinary use, (equal to \$4.40 gold,) has five different values. It is equal to 100 piasters gold, 105 silver, 169 copper, 177 cairné, (or paper,) and in market value goes at about 235 piasters. The smaller gold pieces are in proportion, viz., the half and quarter lira. Then come the silver pieces of twenty, ten, five, two and one piasters, each having a separate value in silver, copper, cairné, and market use. There is also another kind called "metallique," made up of a mixture of silver and copper, which runs at nearly the same rate as the silver, though a little less. Then comes the copper, one, half, and quarter piaster, but these are very nearly the same as the paper, and in small sums are reckoned as the same, the difference being manifest only in large sums. But the strangest of all is the cairné, or paper money, which in market value is worth more than its face. A 100 piaster cairné bill is worth, in market value, 130 piasters, and this runs through the whole range. The 50 piaster cairné bill is equal to 65 piasters, and the one piaster cairné, the smallest, to one and a quarter piasters.

It is annoying that this continues without much, if any, variation. Occasionally the lira is quoted at 176 or 178 *cairné*, but it rarely varies much from 177.

But there is another element to mix the matter still more inextricably, which is, that the same rates do not maintain in different parts of the city. For example, take the five-piaster silver piece. If I wish to buy fruit or anything in the Stamboul market, it is worth ten or eleven piasters. If I give it as toll on the bridge or for a ticket on the steamer, it is worth eight piasters. If I go into a shop in Pera, it is five and a half or six piasters, as the case may be. At the bank it is five piasters. Other pieces are in proportion. The result is, that we have to keep with us money of every denomination, so as to be able to use each to its best advantage.

THE LIBERTY CAP ON AMERICAN COINS.

THERE is but little in American coinage, to be sure, that will compare favorably with the wise and instructive symbols seen upon the money of the olden time. Our eagle, stars, arrows, olive-twigs and women, are pitched on to the coins at random, and cannot be "read" by any rules of heraldry or numismatics. Yet, in reply to the query what is this "stick with a nightcap on it," which the French lady holds on our trade dollar, I answer it is the *rudis* and *pileus*, the "rod of touch," and the "cap of announcement" connected with the ancient forms of freeing a slave. When a Roman slave was manumitted by his master, his head was shaved in the temple of Feronia, (an ancient rural Italian divinity,) and he received a cap or hat as a badge of liberty. This made the term *ad pileum* equivalent to *ad libertatem*. The master then presented him with a white robe and ring, and he assumed a praenomen of his own, his final name continuing to be the same as that of his former master.

In the family coins of the Gentes Cassia, Cornelia, Sulla, Junia, Plaetoria, and Porcia, we see the *pileus* or liberty cap—a very common emblem of liberty among the Romans, as being that object with which the person was endowed who received liberty. In the celebrated EID MAR coin of Brutus,* the murderer of Caesar, the emblems upon the reverse are two daggers (*pugiones*) or poinards and a liberty cap, (*pileus*.) The same combination is seen in the coins of the Gens Plaetoria and Sestia; accompanied in some coins by the legend LIBERTAS P. R. RESTIT *i. e.* *Libertas Populi Romani Restituta*, "the liberty of the Roman people restored." The most common form in which we see the liberty-cap depicted upon Roman coins is that of the (female) figure of Liberty standing erect, drawn often with amazing gracefulness and vigor of expression, and in no respect resembling the meretricious damsel made in the Philadelphia Mint to represent American liberty.

The figure of Liberty standing erect and holding the liberty cap in her right hand, is one of the most common devices on Roman coins. I find it upon the money of the Gentes Cassia, Cornelia, (Dolabella,) Crepusia, Mamilia, and Porcia. Also on the imperial coins of Claudius, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Marciana, Hadrian, Antonine, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, &c., and down to Decentius. In a coin of Dacia,

* See page 1 of the present Volume.

struck by Philip, (A. D. 248,) it is the emblem of liberty, because that monarch had declared Dacia a free nation.

The liberty cap within a laurel wreath is a pretty form of Roman numismatics. The liberty cap with a pair of wings is the well known head gear of the god Mercury. The explanation is that Mercury was the deity of traveling merchants, (pedlars,) whose words of traffic are swift and yet prudently concealed. The liberty cap in the form of a canister, or wicker-basket, is seen on the laureate head of a female in coins of Aegospont. In a conical shape, it covers the veiled head of a female in coins of Caesarea in Cilicia. A laureated liberty cap is found on some coins on the head of Vulcan. The celebrated *Phrygian cap*, whose name appears so often in the story of the French Revolution, may be recognized as bent back at the lower end. This I suppose is what our Mint engravers have in mind when they sit down to draw designs for American money. They might better study the beautiful coins on the shelves in the show-rooms of the Mint,—those representing Atys, and Iulus, son of Aeneas, for instance, if they would give us more artistic forms, while perpetuating the truths of history.

So much then for the *pileus* or liberty cap on our American silver. Now for the *rod*, on the end of which *Madame Meretrix* holds it up. This is the *vindicta*, the wand or rod, with which the Roman praetor touched a slave in making him free. A master, desiring to manumit his chattel, took him before the governor, turned him round in a circle, (called the *vertigo*,) gave him a rap on the cheek (the rap was termed the *alapa*) with the rod, (*vindicta*) and let him go wherever he pleased. Hence the Latin term, *e manu emittebat*, and our English word *manumit*. Civil rights were then bestowed upon him, and he was termed a freedman. This *vindicta*, or "rod of liberty," is most frequently styled in numismatics, *rudis*, whence our English word *rod*. The word *virga* is also used in place of *rudis*, as "the stick by which slaves were lightly touched in manumission, in token of the removal of servitude and restoration of liberty." In the various coins named above, where the figure of Liberty holds the liberty cap in her right hand, she has sometimes the rod of liberty in her left, (though as often a spear or javelin,) but I do not recollect one instance of an ancient coin in which the cap is held up on the rod as in the American trade dollar.

If any of your readers desire to examine this subject further, by the light of ancient coins, I offer a list of instances that may be useful. In coins of Thessaly, see two liberty caps in the centre. Those of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) are peculiarly shaped,* pointed, and have usually a star (emblem of their divinity as the sons of Jupiter) over each. The stars suggest the ancient story that these deities aided sailors and drove away tempests, thus revealing the constellations by which their vessels were steered. We see these two caps of the Dioscuri in a variety of relations, viz: over a running horse in coins of the Marcia Gens; over the prow of a ship of Phoca Aeolidis and Tripolis of Phoenicia; below a ship in coins of Leucadia, Acarnania; under the feet of Jupiter in coins of Antioch in Syria; at the side of a trident with a dolphin in coins of Beyrout; with an eagle flying over the bends of the river Meander in coins of Apamaea, Phrygia; with an eagle sitting on a thunderbolt in coins of Mamertium; with a caduceus in coins of Taba, Syria;

* It has been suggested that these caps represent the half of the egg-shell, from which the myth stated they sprang.

with a cornucopia in coins of Adramyttium, Mysia ; with the diota in coins of Lacedaemon ; with an erect torch in coins of Hephaestia, Lemnos ; with a sitting lion in coins of Metroium, Bithynia ; with a cadus (jar) in coins of Chios ; with a winged thunderbolt in coins of Seleucia Pieria : these and many others.

It must be borne in mind, however, that ordinarily the Romans went bareheaded, and did not wear caps either in religious worship, the Saturnalia, journeys, or war. The examples of cap-wearing are those of the aged, the sick and slaves newly emancipated. In brief, the liberty cap is chiefly symbolical, as found in numismatical and other monuments of the times.

La Grange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

THE CHRISTIAN BESANT.

WHEN the Crusaders had succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold in Syria, when Jerusalem was a Christian kingdom, and Tripoli, Antioch and Tyre, principalities governed by Western knights, with a curiously mixed population of French, English, Italians, Arabs, Greeks, and Syrians, then arose the need of a special Mint for the use of the intruders ; and then, too, it became necessary to devise a coinage which should commend itself not merely to the ruling races, but also to their Mohammedan subjects and those turbulent Emirs, who to protect themselves against their Seljuk Suzerain of Persia, had established friendly relations with their old enemies the Franks. The easiest solution of the difficulty was to imitate the coinage of the neighboring Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt, which was then current throughout Syria. That the Franks of Tyre adopted this plan is recorded by the Arab historians, and in the museum of Europe are many curious gold pieces bearing rough imitations of the Arabic inscriptions of the originals. These the Mohammedan writers called Tyrian (Suri) dinars, and the Christian chroniclers name the coin besant *sarracenatus*, in distinction from the besant *sarracenus*, which is the original Fatimite coin. At Tyre, Tripoli, Acre and Antioch, the Crusader princes issued from the old Arab Mints, which were now worked by the skill and enterprise of Venetian merchants, these sarracenate besants in imitation of their Moslem neighbors, and the currency was readily accepted by the native races. These adventurous coiners knew not the perilous position they had made for themselves. In the innocence of their hearts they had probably never thought of the impiety of issuing coins inscribed with the formulas of Islam, however indecipherable ; but they were soon to learn the error of their ways.

The Holy See at length understood that the Christians who had been risking their lives for the true faith were now striking coins, not only bearing the "*blasphemum nomen Machomethi*," but proclaiming him apostle of God ; and Innocent IV. immediately ordered a formal sentence of excommunication to be pronounced on all who should continue this impious practice. The Crusaders had now not merely to satisfy their mixed population, but a pope as well. It was at this time, as it would appear, that the best and most fanatical of monarchs—St. Louis—came to the rescue with the suggestion that the formulas of Christianity should be substituted on the coins for those of Islam ; and the Mint of Acre carried out the idea. About 1250 appeared

pieces wearing exactly the look of the contemporary Arab dinars and dirhems, but proving, on investigation, to present entirely different inscriptions, besides something exhibiting a cross in the centre. In the place of Mohammed's eulogy, they record the Trinity and the Atonement; and the date from "the incarnation of our Lord the Messiah," instead of from the flight of the blessed prophet from Mecca. The new coinage was a success. In spite of its open avowal of Christian doctrines, it passed current among the Moslems, while it relieved the burdened consciences of the Crusaders, and soothed the scruples of the pope. By the favorable exertions of St. Louis and Innocent, the reformed sarracenate besant enjoyed a great commercial reputation, and long continued to be a generally accepted medium of exchange in Syria.

SATIRICAL MEDALS.

IN an old book by Peter Seguin, of Paris, printed in 1665, and entitled *Selecta Numismata Antiqua ex Museo Petri Segvini, S. Germani Avtissiodorensis Paris, Decani, &c.*, p. 13, is an engraving of one of the pieces alluded to in the last number of the *Journal*, with legend *Qui ludit, &c.*, as follows: Obv. Youthful female bust to observer's right, her hair tied in a knot on the back of her head: on the left c and on the right s. Reverse, Inscription QVI LVDIT | ARRAM | DET QVOD | SATIS EST in four lines. Two *tali*—the bones used in playing—between the first two, and two more between the last two lines. Size 14, American scale. These *tali* were used sometimes, it is believed, as children now use stones, in the game of jackstones, and sometimes perhaps as shells are used, in playing "props."

Seguin considers the youthful head on this piece, which was bronze, (*aereo nummo*) to resemble one which "Fulvius Ursinus has shown in the Plaetorian family, under the name of *Sors*," and the letters C. S. he thinks, mean *Casum* and *Sortem*, and not, as some have suggested, *Senatus Consultum*. He quotes Cicero, *De Divinitate*, to show that these words are used by him as equivalent in meaning to *Fortuna*: that is, they signify very much the same as *luck* and *chance* in English; and in the passage cited there is a distinct reference to play with these bones. He seems to think *Arra* is the name of the game, and that the players in beginning it, were obliged to show a fixed sum of money which they were not allowed to take till the game was concluded, and that the piece itself was probably used very much as counters or "chips" now are.

M.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE PATTERN COINS.

THE law provides that specimens of all "patterns" struck at the Mint,—*i. e.* coins struck from dies different from those in use, as patterns for proposed new issues—should be presented to the various numismatic societies; but the Mint officials have always refused to execute it. The patterns, for example, of this year, were all distributed amongst members of Congress and friends of Mint officials, and were refused to societies, although seasonable application was made in at least one instance. This whole business of Mint patterns has been very singularly managed, and, to some extent, is so still. It has been estimated that in 1859 and 1860 fifty thousand dollars' worth of patterns were

struck and disposed of at the Mint, without any benefit to the Government at whose expense they were coined. Copies were not even put into the Government collection of its own coins, which is inferior, (except in Washingtons) to the most ordinary collections, while the officials, in whose charge it is, take no pains to fill its numerous gaps. During Mr. Lincoln's administration these abuses stopped, but of late years they have begun again. For example, numerous pattern dollars, struck between 1869 and 1874, have since then turned up and passed into the hands of collectors, none of which appear in the Government collection or were distributed in a lawful manner to numismatic societies, while favored individuals collected at a trifling expense sets which sold at large sums. Over \$100 apiece have been paid for some of these mysterious pieces. We notice in a late catalogue a medal described as a rarity which will no doubt bring a good price. The dies for it were made within two years at the Government Mint, by the Mint workmen, with the Mint machine, but none of the medals are in the Government collection, (or were a short time ago,) and none have appeared in the Mint sale-list or for distribution to numismatic societies. All this seems to show that laws for the distribution of Government favors are one thing, and their enforcement quite another.—*New York Nation*.

SALT CAKES AS CURRENT COINS.

THE step from precious metals to salt may seem, at first sight, a long one, but in parts of Yun-nan, salt cakes are as much current coins as are copper cash in the rest of the empire. Marco Polo tells us that in his day "Their (the natives') small change again was made up in this way. They have salt which they boil and set in a mold, (flat below and round above,) and every piece from the mold weighs about half a pound. Now, eighty molds of this salt are worth one saggio of fine gold, which is a weight so-called. So this salt serves them for small change." This statement, though vaguely put, is as accurately true now as it was then, with the exception that the molds of the present day weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds instead of half a pound.

The salt, in the first place, is drawn from the brine wells, and condensed in pans of the shape described by Marco Polo. Each cake is stamped with the government seal, and then either finds its way to the consumer, or for a time passes into circulation among the hill tribes and the Chinese in their neighborhood. Most of the wells are in the southern portion of the province, and it is only quite lately that silver has begun to take the place of salt in mercantile transactions in cities situated in the neighborhood of Poo-urhtoo and Scumaou.

The hill tribes attach great value to salt, and the chief aim of their constant raids on Chinese villages is to steal it. The Chinese in their turn use it as an instrument with which to plunder the hill tribes, who willingly exchange the commodities at their command, such as gold, musk and skins, at ruinous rates for the coveted necessity. It is almost needless to say that being thus valuable, salt does not escape the notice of the mandarins, apart from the imperial tax upon it; but, as it is comparatively cheap, the official difficulties it has to struggle against in its production are not so great as those which surround the various processes connected with gold, silver and copper.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIII. p. 42.]

CCCXXII. Cruciform. Obverse, A floriated cross, the lower bar longer than the others; behind the intersection of the arms is a cross patee, and in front a banner, per fess, sable and argent (in enamel); on the staff is a patriarchal cross; a circle surrounds the cross patee, passing over the upright bar, and under the transverse bar; on the upper half is CENTRAL CITY and on the lower half, SYRACUSE N. Y.; on the upper arm of the cross, above the circle, a crown; on the left arm of the cross, KNIGHTS and on the right, TEMPLAR; on the lower arm, a small shield, on which 25. Reverse, Plain. Gold plated, and bronze. Length, 30; width, 22. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named.*

CCCXXIII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, with the lower bar extended. On the intersection of the arms is a triangle with the letters I H S and surrounded by rays, extending nearly to the ends of the shorter arms; above the triangle is a scroll, having the word PENINSULAR; its ends are bent down behind the side arms, which have the word COMMANDERY, half the letters on each; on the lower bar a small shield with a cross patee incused, on which I N R I one letter on each arm, and below it N^o 8 K. T. in two lines. Reverse, Plain. Length, 30; width, 22. Gilt and bronze. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is worn attached to an ornamental bar.

CCCXXIV. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee surmounting a cross bottonny, the lower arm of the latter lengthened, and bearing a small cross of Calvary. On the upper arm of the former is a small Maltese cross: on the intersection of the arms a radiant circle, on which is a horse carrying two knights, and the legend ST OMER'S above, and ELMIRA N. Y. below, curving to conform to the edge of the circle. On the left arm NO. on the right, 19. and on the lower K. T. Reverse, Plain. Gold plated and bronze. Length, 28; width, 20. Suspended by a loop at the top to a bar. Like the preceding, this is also a member's jewel.

CCCXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses, interlaced with which is the letter G. Reverse, The Lord's Prayer (the shorter form) incused in fifteen lines, the first curving. Edge milled. Gold, silver and bronze. Size 9. This Medalet is also struck on a cruciform planchet, and both the round and cruciform shapes are found with reverse plain, or engraved with various devices, Masonic emblems, &c. It was struck in the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia, 1878. The reverse, it is said, contains the Lord's Prayer in the smallest space ever known to have been struck in metal.

CCCXXVI. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right. Reverse, A key-stone, on the face of which are a square and compasses, within which is the radiant All-seeing eye; on the right is a gavel, on the left a trowel, and at the bottom a slipper. Edge milled. Size 6. Gold, silver, aluminium, brass, bronze and copper. These tiny Medalets were struck in Philadelphia, 1878, for Mr. S. K. Harzfeld.

Merzdorf describes four other Medals under America, as follows:—one of New York, 1829, an engraved Medal, presented by the Supreme

* This Medal, after striking, is usually filled with and CCCXXIV, are printed in colors, in the Proceedings colored enamel around the letters. This and Nos. CCCIX, of the Grand Commandery of New York for 1877.

Council to the Grand Orient of France : two of the "Loge L'Union Française, No. 17," also of New York, the first of which was a testimonial to Bro. Jean Pierre Marcellin Henry ; * the other of the same Lodge, was presented to Chs. Ferd. Bauer for his services to the Lodge.† Pythagoras Lodge of Brooklyn, has an electrotype of this Medal, and Merzdorf also had one. As these three are all engraved Medals, I do not include them in my list. The fourth is not Masonic.‡

CCCXXVII. Obverse, Two pillars, surmounted by globes ; between them the Bible, square and compasses on three steps, at the foot of which is a twenty-four inch gauge and a gavel ; on the left of the pillars a plumb, and on the right a level. Over the Bible, the sun, its face half concealed, with its rays filling the field : over the sun is the moon, and above that the All-seeing eye. At the top a love-knot, forming a loop, by which the Medal is worn suspended. A wreath of lily work on the sides, and a scroll for a name to be engraved at the bottom. The sun and rays and the square and compasses are gilt. Reverse, Plain. In the form of an ellipse. Silver. Size 40 by 30. This is a member's jewel of some Lodge ; I have not been able to determine whether American or English, but probably the latter.

CCCXXVIII. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement, a Freemason with apron, and sash to which is attached a triangular level, holding in his right hand a scroll on which is an architect's design, stands between two Ionic pillars ; over that on the right is the radiant sun, over the other the moon and six stars : above him the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, on a border slightly raised above the field, LODGE ST CLAIR EDINBURGH N° 349 • INSTITUTED 1847. • At the top a floriated ornament and loop, by which it is attached to a bar and scarlet ribbon. Reverse, Plain, or engraved with member's name. This is a member's jewel of a Scottish Lodge named in honor of one of the early Scottish Grand Masters. Gilt. Size 24.§

CCCXXIX. Obverse, A pillar, on the right of which stands a winged female : in her left hand a trumpet and an architect's plan on which is the outline of a building ; with her right she writes upon the column, over which is a radiant triangle : in the distance on the left, is a building, nearly completed, surrounded by a staging. In exergue, MDCCLXXX. Reverse, The legend, GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS IN ENGLAND • surrounding the inscription TO | [blank|| for name] | IN GRATEFUL | TESTIMONY | OF A LIBERAL | SUBSCRIPTION | TOWARDS | COMPLEATING | THEIR HALL. in nine lines. White metal. Size 30.

* Presented to Bro. Henry for noble and courageous conduct, while captain of the brig *Georgette*, in saving the ship *Alexander*, dismasted at sea, towing her upwards of two thousand miles, to Rochelle, France, their place of common destination. This Medal was voted June 25, 1841, and subsequently presented to him. It was of gold. —*American Freemason*, July 15, 1856.

† Obverse, A star, containing a triangle on which is the letter G. Legend, UNION FRANÇAISE OR. DE NEW YORK. Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, AU T. C. F. Chs. Ferd. Bauer En recompense de ses bons services envers la R. L. et comme temoignage d'amitie et de reconnaissance de la part de ses FF. 2me J. 3me M. M. l'an de la V. Lum. 5843. [To our very dear Bro. C. F. Bauer, in return for his valued services in behalf of the Worshipful Lodge, and as a pledge of friendship and appreciation on the part of his brethren, the 2d day of the 3d Masonic month (May) in the year of true light, 5843.]

‡ It is a Medal having obv. Two clasped hands, under the legend, GRAND ALFRED IMPROVED, below

which is the inscription in seven lines, FOUNDED BY BROTHER SANSUM AUGUST 5TH 1818 47 LODGES 20,000 MEMBERS ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS. Rev. A cross between two crossed keys on one side and two crossed swords on the other, under which a crown, square, &c.

§ My descriptions of this and the preceding are from Medals in Mr. George H. Farrier's collection, Brooklyn, N. Y.

|| The Medal in the collection of Pythagoras Lodge, Brooklyn, N. Y., has the name of *Hugh Dixon, Esq.* engraved upon it. One catalogued in a New York coin sale some years ago, had that of *Stephen Lushington, Esq.* Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, p. 236, gives an account of laying the foundation stone of this Temple, May 1, 1775 ; it was dedicated May 23, 1776. In the same volume (p. 255) it is said that a medal was prepared in consequence of a vote of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1779, to present an honorary medal to each subscriber (the number being limited to one hundred, and the amount to twenty-five pounds each). The bearer of such Medal,

CCCXXX. Obverse, The square and compasses surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which is the legend HERCULANO AFRE. ♦. Reverse, Bust of Liberty to left, wearing a coronet of feathers; on the band of the coronet. LIBERTAD. Copper. Size 13.*

CCCXXXI. Obverse, A five-pointed star, on the centre of which is a circular tablet, with v. l. 5634 in two lines. The field is surrounded by a circle outside of which the legend above, ESTRELLA DE OCCIDENTE N° 15 OR. c. a. and below • QUEZALTENANGO • [Star of the West, No. 15, Orient of Central America, † &c.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Tin, silver-plated. Size 22 nearly.

CCCXXXII. Obverse, Bust to right of the Viscount of Rio Branco: near it on the right the square and compasses, adorned with olive branches, and having in the centre a star; on the left a trowel, gavel, plumb, and rule, grouped together, and entwined with olive branches: below the arm ERNESTO F. Legend, above, O. GR. OR. DO BRASIL AO VAL. DO LAVRADIO [Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley(?) of Lavradio] and below, AO SEU GR. M. VISCONDE DO RIO BRANCO [To their Grand Master, the Viscount of Rio Branco]. Reverse, On the right, a female figure, seated, holding in her left hand which drops by her side a cornucopia, and in her right, extended, a scroll, on which is 1871; negro and Indian families surround her: in the back ground on the left is a volcano. Legend, above, * PRESIDENTE DO CONSELHO DE MINISTROS O VISCONDE DO RIO BRANCO * [The Viscount of Rio Branco, President of the Council of Ministers] and below, LEI N° 2040 DE 28 DE SETEMBRO DE 1871 [Law No. 2040 passed 28th of September, 1871.] At the bottom, small, GARNEIRO. F. Silver. Size 45. This Medal was struck by the Masons of the Grand Orient of Brazil on the occasion of the abolition of slavery in that country, and presented to their Grand Master, the Viscount of Rio Branco, who was President of the Imperial Council at the time. The obverse die was cut by Ernesto, and the reverse by Garneiro. ‡

CCCXXXIII. Obverse, A radiant triangle, in which are two clasped hands below a cubic stone, the rays filling the field: behind the triangle is a caduceus, the cap, wings and serpents' heads appearing above the apex, and a part of the rod, and the serpents' tails below. Legend, BENEF. on left of triangle, OR. DE on right, and MADRID below, the lower part of the caduceus dividing it between A and D. [Beneficencia, (the name of the Lodge,) Orient of Madrid.] Reverse, A square, its angle pointing upwards, below which is a horn of plenty, on which are the extended compasses: on the left are six stars, and on the right, seven. A loop at the top. § Silver. Size 22.

CCCXXXIV. Obverse, In a wreath of laurel, a laureated bust of Napoleon, to right, under which AN. 5811. Legend, MEMB. DE LA R. □ DE NAPOLEON LE GRAND A L'OR. DE MADRID. [Member of the Worshipful (*Respectable*) Lodge of Napoleon the Great, &c.] a beaded border surrounds the field. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement is an altar surmounted by two burning hearts; on the front of the altar is an oblong panel: above, are two

if a Master Mason, had the privilege of being present and voting in the future meetings of the Grand Lodge. I suppose this is the Medal referred to.

* The dies were cut and the Medals struck in New York, as I am informed, for a Lodge in Cuba, but I have not been able to ascertain with certainty this location.

† Quezaltenango is a city of Central America, a little

over a hundred miles from Guatemala. The dies were cut and the Medal struck in New York.

‡ I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, for the description of this interesting Medal.

§ This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 37, fig. 5, from which it appears to have been struck at Madrid, 1809.

clasped hands extending from clouds : on the left of the altar are the square and compasses, and on the right a gavel and rule, crossed : above the hands is a five-pointed star, with the letter G, on the right of which the radiant sun, and on the left the crescent moon surrounded by rays and five stars. Legend, L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE. [Union makes strength.] Silver. Size 26. This is a member's Medal of the Lodge named.*

CCCXXXV. Obverse, Mercury to the left, holding the caduceus in his left hand, and scales in his right. Legend, above, R.: P.: ☐ MERCURE ET THEMIS and below, • O.: R.: DE PARIS • [*Respectable Parfaite*, i. e. Worshipful Perfect Lodge of Mercury and Themis, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, A temple with five steps and an altar ; over the altar are the extended compasses. In exergue, a small rosette. Legend, • RECOMPENSE AU ZELE • Silver and bronze.† Size 17.

CCCXXXVI. Obverse, A temple surrounded by rays, its front supported by four pillars : in the pediment a radiant five-pointed star. Between the centre pillars a radiant delta ; between those on the left, J, and those on the right, B. Below, very small, FEUVRIER F. Legend, above, AMIS DE L'ORDRE O.: DE PARIS. In exergue, 5823 Reverse, A closed wreath of acacia and olive, tied at the bottom by a ribbon, enclosing the letters L D A in a script monogram.‡ Bronze, octagonal. Size 19.

CCCXXXVII. Obverse, A temple, approached by three steps, supported by four columns, and having its door closed ; on the pediment is a radiant triangle. Legend, above, ☐ CRÉE 5816 [Lodge§ erected 1816.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The square and compasses, in which is the letter G upon a radiant five-pointed star, the rays nearly filling the field ; above the star are two right hands joined : below are two olive branches crossed. Legend, above, UNION, TOLÉRANCE, HUMANITÉ, and below, MEDAILLE CRÉE L'AN 5837 [Medal struck 1837.] Bronze. Size 18.

CCCXXXVIII. Obverse, Within the square and compasses, (the joint of the latter is a radiant sun,) is a gavel suspended over two right hands joined : behind the square are sprigs of acacia. Legend, above, AMITIÉ and below, BIENFAISANCE [Friendship, benevolence.] Reverse, Inscription MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ 5785 in three lines, surrounded by a circle outside of which the legend L.: CH.: DE ST. ANTOINE DU PARFAITE CONTENTEMENT • [Chapitral Lodge of St. Antoine, &c.]|| This is a nine-sided jeton, struck in brass and tin. Size 18 from side to opposite angle.

CCCXXXIX. Obverse, A wreath of oak and palm branches, in which is the inscription, 1^{ER} AOÛT 1822 (Aug. 1. 1822.) Legend, above, L.: D'EMETH RIT ECOSSAIS ANC.: ET ACCEPTE [Lodge of Emeth,¹⁹⁸ (working under) the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite] and below, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The

* This is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 52, figure 10. Merzdorf in his description, p. 120, inserts the words, A L'OR after ☐ as well as after GRAND, which is an error. In his Index he attributes this Medal to the same Lodge (Beneficencia) as the preceding.

† In the Pythagoras Collection. This was unknown to Merzdorf. I have not ascertained its date.

‡ This Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf, I describe from the Pythagoras Collection. The name of the Lodge may have a double meaning—Friends of Order, or Friends of the (Masonic) Order. The Lodge, while on the roll of the Grand Orient for 1876, is dormant.

§ This Medal, which has no name of a Lodge upon

it, is in the Pythagoras Collection, and assigned to the "Loge des Philonomes" of Paris. Merzdorf, (No. 97, p. 75,) says that a small jeton of the Lodge named, which he says was founded in 1815, is mentioned without any description, in "*Le Globe, Archives des Initiations, &c.*, Paris, 1839-42," for the year 1841, p. 390. The Medal itself he had not seen. This is probably the one alluded to.

|| See LV. Mr. Poillon has a cast in tin.

¶ Emeth is a Hebrew word used in the A. and A. rite, as worked in France, and signifies Truth. The date of foundation is given by Merzdorf as the 12th July, which he seems to fix by citation from their records.

square and compasses, in which is a triangle bearing the tetragrammaton, surrounded by rays, forming a nine-pointed star. Legend, NOUS SERONS ECLAIRES PUISQUE NOUS VOULONS L'ETRE [We shall be enlightened, because we wish to be.] Silver. Size 17 nearly. This is mentioned by Merzdorf, but not described.

CCCXL. Obverse, On the right is a beehive surrounded by swarming bees, near which at the left are the open compasses, and on the right the square. Legend, L'. DE L'UNION O'. DE PARIS [Lodge of Union, &c.] In exergue, in two lines, UNION TRAVAIL ÉGALITÉ | 5769. [Union, labor, equality.]* Reverse, A sheaf of wheat behind a vase filled with hearts. In exergue, 5823. Silver. Size 17 nearly.

CCCXLI. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail is a cross patee gules, surmounted by a smaller cross, bottonny argent, the latter very narrow, and the terminations small. Legend, □ DES DISCIPLES EC. DU HEROS DE L'HUMANITE [Scottish Lodge of Disciples, &c.] Below, filling out the circle, (O'. DE PARIS 5824) Reverse, Two Corinthian pillars on a platform, that on the left with B, the other with J on its shaft, between which are the square and compasses adorned with laurel. At the top of the compasses an open book, on which is a sword, its handle to right, and lying on the book and sword is a hand: above is a radiant star, on which is the letter G. Below the platform are two right hands joined, small. Legend, LA BIENFAISANCE LES UNIT TOUTS. [Benevolence unites them all.] Silver.† Size 19.

CCCXLII. Obverse, A twisted cable-tow, showing bunches at intervals, surrounds the inscription in two lines ORBEM TENET [It holds the world.] Legend, POINT PARFAIT O'. DE PARIS, and at the bottom 5760. [Lodge of the Perfect Point,‡ Paris.] Reverse, A ring formed by a serpent devouring its tail, enclosing a radiant triangle with the tetragrammaton, over thick clouds. Legend, LVX ★ EX ★ TENEBRIS ★ [Light out of darkness.] Silver. Size 14.

CCCXLIII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail is a cross, on which is a rose; on the upper bar a scroll, with I N R I; on each side of the long bar, a sword, the point towards the lower angle of the cross. Legend, Above, UNION ★ ZELE ★ RÉGULARITÉ and below, ★ O'. DE PARIS ★ Reverse, An altar, burning, having a level on the front; an easel, pallet, &c., beside it on the left; a guitar, trumpet, books, &c., on the right; and the gavel, square and compasses at its foot in front. Legend, LOGE CHAPITRALE DES ARTS ET DE L'AMITIÉ ★ [Chapitral Lodge§ of Arts and Friendship.] In exergue, 5819 ★ COQUARDON ★ CH'. K'. S'. Bronze, gilt. Size 23.

CCCXLIV. A triangle, its apex a right angle, surrounded by rays, and containing the extended compasses with the points touching the ends of a square, between which the word AMIS. Reverse, Liberty to the left seated

* I take the date to be that of the formation of the Lodge, and if so, the Medal alluded to by Merzdorf, under France, 28, is the same as this, which is 115 in his list, and I am confirmed in this opinion by the date in exergue of reverse. My description is from the Medal in the Pythagoras Collection.

† This Medal is mentioned but not described by Merzdorf, who knew it only from a reference which he had met with. It is in the Pythagoras Collection. The device of obverse is very similar to that of LIII.

‡ This Medal, which was unknown to Merzdorf, I

describe from a beautiful cast in the Pythagoras Collection. It was issued by the same Lodge which struck CLXIV in this list, the reverse of which was also used as the reverse of CCXXXVI; it seems probable, therefore, that this is a later medal of the Lodge "Point Parfait."

§ This Lodge worked the grades conferred in a Chapter of Rose Croix, as appears from the device on the obverse, as well as from the name *Chapitral*. The abbreviations in exergue of reverse I take to be for *Chevalier Kadosh*, or Knight of Kadosh.

on a cubic stone having its side adorned with a triangular level; in her right hand extended she holds an olive branch, in her left is a lance with the Phrygian cap on its point; she is leaning with her left arm on an altar or pillar, having the fasces on its front and a horn of plenty on the left. Legend, LIBERTÉ PAIX ÉGALITÉ. [Liberty, Peace, Equality.] In exergue, 5793. Size 17. This Medal, though having no place of mintage, was probably struck for a Lodge in Paris.*

CCCXLV. Obverse, In a circle two right hands joined. Legend, LOGE DU PARFAIT ACCORD • [Lodge of Perfect Accord.] Reverse, In a circle, a level crowned with a crescent. Legend, ORIENT DE VILLE FRANÇHE RHONE. This Medal I know only from the description as given by Merzdorf. He says† that Zacharias had an impression of it in one of the base metals, but does not mention the size. His own collection also contains an impression.

CCCXLVI. Obverse, The front of the Masonic temple at Havre,—a three-story building, in the pediment of which is a triangle supported by an angel on either side. Legend, INAUGURATION DU TEMPLE UNIQUE DE LA MAÇON. HAVRAISE •• [Inauguration of the Temple, &c.] Reverse, A triangular level, surrounded by the legend above, □ AMÉNITÉ. 3 H. . and below, 29 9^{bre} 1862: in a curving line, concentric with the outer circle, on the left VÉN. DALLY. and on the right, V. ROUBEAU. which I take to be the names of the Masters, the first of L'Aménité and the second of the Three H's‡ when this was struck. Bronze. Size 22.

CCCXLVII. Obverse, A radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, VERA VOLUPTAS IN LABORE [True pleasure in labor.] Reverse, Three hearts surrounded by acacia sprigs. Legend, ORIENT DE MELUN. 5825. This was an octagonal jeton, struck by the Lodge "des Coeurs Unis" of Melun.§

CCCXLVIII. Obverse, An altar; on its top a burning heart, and on its front, a level suspended by a ribbon: two branches of acacia crossed at bottom, enclose the altar. Legend, above, LOGE DE LA SINCERITE and at the bottom 5804. Reverse, The square and compasses, behind which is the radiant sun, surrounded by a circle of twelve small stars; at the bottom two sprays of myrtle, crossed. Legend, above, ORIENT DE RHEIMS. Silver.|| Size 17.

CCCXLIX. Obverse, Three hands extending from clouds, clasping each other. Legend, TRIPLE UNION. In exergue, 5812. Reverse, As reverse of CCCXLVIII. Silver. Size 15 nearly. Struck by the Loge Triple Union.¶

Merzdorf mentions a Medal of Rheims,—Obverse, SOCIÉTÉ BIENFAISANT and Reverse, CHARITÉ, concerning which he says: "The Lodge Triple Union, of Rheims, had given a sum of money to the administrative department of the Commissariat of the General Hospital in Rheims, for such children there as were in most need of help, and to aid in teaching them, in art and in handicraft. The Commissariat accepted the money, and caused the Medal mentioned above to be struck." Merzdorf gives the date as 1776; Thory, as 1779. Two other authorities named by Merzdorf, one of which was issued in December, 1777, say it was struck by the Lodge Sincérité; as the latter

* Engraved in *Tresor Num.*, Rev. plate 47, figure 9. The obverse very much resembles the obverse of LVI in this list.

† See Merzdorf, *France No. 147*, p. 87, and p. xxii.

‡ The abbreviation in the legend 3H refers to the Lodge of the Three H's, which are the initials of Harmony, Honor, Humanity, (see CXXII and CXXIII.) Two Medals of the Lodge "L'Aménité" have also been de-

scribed, (see LV and CCCXXXVIII.) The date ^{gure} is of course November.

§ This description I take from Merzdorf, p. 53, No. 17. I have not seen the Medal.

|| This Medal, which was unknown to Merzdorf, I describe from one in my own collection.

¶ This is engraved in *Tresor Numism. Napoleon*, plate 56, fig. 2.

Lodge appears to have first struck a Medal, I incline to think it the more probable originator, and Merzdorf's date, 1776, as correct.

CCCL. Obverse, In a triangle and surrounded by rays which fill the field, two clasped hands; behind them is a sheaf of wheat.* Reverse, Inscription in six lines, BESTÄNDIGKEIT | UND | EINTRACHT | IM. ORIENT | ZU | AACHEN [Constancy and Harmony, Orient of Aachen,] in six lines, surrounded by a border. Silver. Size 20. Rare. This is not strictly a Medal, but the obverse and reverse are shells, fastened together, and forming the centre of the members' jewel of the Lodge of Constancy and Harmony, which is a cross pateee.† It is catalogued by Merzdorf, and is found in the Rostock and some other collections. Merzdorf says it was used only for a single year.

CCCLI. Obverse, Archimedes to right, seated on a cubic stone, holds a trestle board, on which he describes a circle with the compasses; at his feet on the right are two trestle boards on which are mathematical diagrams, alluding to properties of the circle, the spiral, cone, &c., and near them a square and protractor; near the edge LOOS in small letters; rays from the rising sun illuminate the field at the right: on the left is the fallen capital of a pillar. Legend, above, NOLI TURBARE CIRCULOS [Do not willingly disturb the circles.] In exergue, in three lines, LOGE ARCHIMEDES | ZU DEN DREY | REISSBRETERN. [The Lodge Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards.] Reverse, The Lodge building, a long edifice of one story with high roof, three windows on each side of a central porch, which is supported by four Doric pillars; in the pediment is a minute representation of the obverse, Archimedes, &c. In the foreground on the right, Minerva leads towards the central door a youth who has a chart in his left hand. In exergue, in three lines, GEGRÜNDET | DEN 12 AUGUST | 1802 [Founded ‡ Aug. 12, 1802.] Silver and bronze gilt. Size 24. Very rare in perfect condition, as both dies cracked, that of the obverse apparently early, showing first over the E in Loge on obverse, and afterwards in several other places in exergue.

CCCLII. Obverse, A triangular square, surrounded by three seven-pointed stars, one at each angle, the sun between the two on the left, and the moon on the right: a mason's square erect on the lower bar of the triangular square, on the left of which the open compasses, one point on a perfect ashlar on the left, the other on a rough ashlar on the right, between which is a gavel. Legend above, AIMER ET SE TAIRE. [To love and to be silent.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, IOUR | DE NAISSANCE | DU SER. GR. MAITRE | ALEXANDRE | MARG. DE BRAND. | CÉLEBRE DES | FRANCS MAÇONS | A ANSPACH | CE. 24. FEVR | 1759 [Birthday of the Serene Grand Master Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg, celebrated by the Freemasons at Anspach, February 24, 1759.] Silver. Size 20. Rare.

* Called by Merzdorf the fasces, but the top spreads too much for that, I think.

† The sides of the arms are curved inwards, not straight. I have this, and the cross is of brass, formerly painted or enamelled black, with a silver trefoil and ring at the top.

‡ In March, 1804, this Lodge, founded at Altenburg, Germany, in 1802, declared itself free and independent, and Findel says, (p. 460.) has always remained so. Merzdorf gives the date of mintage as 1804.

§ This Medal was struck by the Lodge the Three Stars, of Anspach, in honor of the 23d birth-day of

their Grand Master, Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, of Brandenburg Anspach. (See Zacharias, Numotheca III. 3, for an engraving of the Medal and a full account of this nobleman.) The Lodge of the Three Stars afterwards prefixed the name Alexander to their title, in his honor. Two other medals were struck in honor of his marriage, September 20, following, by the Freemasons of Baireuth and Erlangen, which are described below, on which he is entitled Frederic, and in mentioning which he is called by Zach. (IV. 2.) Margrave of Brandenburg-Baireuth.

CCCLIII. Obverse, A Worshipful Master, clothed with apron and jewel, and wearing a chapeau, places a lady's glove upon a circular altar, which is entwined with a garland: on the right side are three steps. Legend, DIGNISSIMAE. [To a most worthy lady.] Reverse, The rays of the sun appear above a tablet, bearing the inscription in six lines, NVPTIIS | FRIDERICI | ET | SOPH · CAROL · | SOC · M · LIB · AD · Θ · F · C · | BARVTHI. [The Society of Freemasons of the Sun at Baireuth caused this to be made (fieri curavit) in honor of the nuptials of Frederic and Sophia Caroline.]* The tablet rests on a triangle in which are 20 9 5759 in three lines, separated by faint lines, and signifying 20th of the 9th month, (September, in this case,) 1759, the day of the wedding. Silver and bronze. Scarce. Size 26.

CCCLIV. Obverse, Between two crowned pillars twined with garlands, is a pyramid, bearing the cypher of the newly married couple, Frederic and Sophia Caroline; various Masonic implements are also between the pillars. Legend, VNSRE WÜNSCHE [Our congratulations.] Reverse, Inscription in twelve lines, DAS | VERMÄHLVNGS | FEST | IHRES | DVCHL. GROSSMEISTERS | FRIEDRICHS | MARGGR. ZV BRAND | FEYERN | DIE FREYMAVRER | IN ERLANGEN | IM M. SEPT. | AO: 1759. [The Freemasons in Erlangen, celebrating the marriage feast of their illustrious Grand Master, Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg, in the month of September, and year 1759.] Silver. This description I give from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size. It was struck by the Lodge "Lebanon of the Three Cedars."

Merzdorf describes an engraved Medal of Bautzen. Obverse, Arms of the Lodge of the Golden Wall, which are the same as delineated on its seal. Reverse, An inscription in six lines, MAGISTRO SUO | DILECTISSIMO | AD. PIST. ED. STARKIO | DE NEPOTE PRIMOGENITO | GRATULANTUR | LATOMI BUDISSINENSES. [The Masons of Buda (Bautzen) congratulate their most beloved Master, A. P. E. Starke on the birth of his first grandchild.] Edge inscription, Ex aureo suo muro omnem et circumspectantes et amantes felicitatem humanam. 1845. [From their Golden Wall both regarding and rejoicing in all human happiness. 1845.] This is simply an engraved Medal, presented by the Masons of Bautzen to their Master, on the occasion named. Only a single Medal appears to have been prepared. It has no claim therefore to be included in a list of Medals, *struck* from dies, like this.

CCCLV. Obverse, A bust to the left, on the arm of which in small letters G. LAURER. Legend, WILH. FRID. L. B. DE GLEICHEN RUSWORM. MAG. SUP. BARUTH. [William Frederic Louis, Baron of Gleichen-Rusworm, Supreme Master at Baireuth.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a cubic stone, on which a sphinx is serving a female figure, seated, who holds a star in her left hand, and in her right a horn of plenty. Legend, SECURA FRATRVM FELICITAS [The happiness of the brethren is secure.] We take this description from Merzdorf, who follows an engraving in a work entitled "Collection of Addresses, &c., in the Lodge of the Sun, at Baireuth, 1753," which represents this Medal as the size of a thaler. (about 28, American scale.) He however regards its existence as *very* doubtful.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

* The Grand Lodge of Bavaria, called *Zur Sonne*, (the same mentioned by a different title under CCCLII,) or the Sun, having its Grand East at Baireuth, struck this Medal in honor of the nuptials of Christian Frederic Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Baireuth, its Grand Master, with the Princess Sophia Caroline daughter of the Grand Duke Charles of Brunswick. This Medal is engraved by Zacharias, Numoth. IV. 2.

VISIT TO THE MEDAL ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE favor of admission to the great collection of coins and medals attached to the British Museum, was secured to me by addressing a letter to the head of the Medal Department, furnishing a city reference, and making a statement as to my personal interest in numismatic study. The reply was prompt, and contained such a cordial expression as I had not found in the other perfunctory epistles sent me from public institutions in and around London. I will add, that when I completed my examination, the letter admitting me was returned to my hand with a warm invitation to "come back as often as I pleased."

Every numismatist should know something of the history of the British Museum, fast rising in rank to be the greatest historical collection in the world. The Elgin Marbles, — the gatherings of Nineveh, and, more recently of Ephesus, — the Egyptian captures from the French at Alexandria, — the scientific spoils of ten thousand British geologists, botanists, &c., &c., in every part of the world, — the noble libraries embodied one after the other into the original collection of the Museum, — all these exhibited in a building which for dimensions, light and stateliness is eminently worthy of them, makes up an attraction to which the American travelers might well give the time usually devoted to sight-seeing in this great Babel of London. A friend of mine, whose stay in London was limited to six working days, gave four of them to the British Museum, and only regretted, in his retrospect, that he had not given five. But I did not set out to sound the praises of this best of British sights, which will remain, let us hope, when the monuments and statues, that crowd every eligible locality with the persons they represent, will be pulled down. My purpose is only to describe a visit to the Medal Room. This is entered through a corridor in which a large part of the Numismatic Library belonging to the Museum is shelved; for strange to say, there is scant space already for the accumulations of every kind that throng the British Museum, and measures are on foot to double its capacity. In this corridor is a collection, which, as I told the keepers, should be placed in the public rooms for the popular study. It is one of the most attractive objects in the whole Museum. I allude to the case of select Greek coins exhibited in electrotypes. A guide to this collection, prepared by Mr. Head, the assistant keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, is sold by one of the porters at the nominal price of three-pence, but there is such a well prepared label (printed) placed under each specimen in the case, that the ordinary visitor will get all he wants from that.

So many of your readers are perplexed in arranging Greek coins judiciously, that they will like to know Mr. Head's plan. It is strictly geographical, and in the order of Eckhel's *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum*. This allows twenty-two divisions, viz: Spain, Gaul, Britain, Etruria and Magna Graecia, Sicily, Tauric Chersonesus, Thrace, Macedon, Thessaly, Illyricum, Epeiros, Hellas, Kreta, Euboea, Asia Minor, (Electrum,) Syria, Bactria, Selukis and Pieria, Phoenicia with Palestine, Egypt and Africa. It will be noticed that the spelling of these words in the Catalogue before me, is that which is authorized by the coins themselves. Of these electrotypes there are two hundred and nine. They are arranged in upright cases, behind plate glass.

Each specimen is of the very best of the sort that the Museum contains, and I could not help wishing that for the increase of numismatic knowledge in America, such duplicates could be made common. They cannot be costly, and for all purposes of study they are as good as the originals. Each specimen is given in duplicate, to show both the obverse and reverse sides. In the pamphlet a short account is given of each coin. I instance by copying that of No. 1.

SPAIN.

1. Gades. AR. *Ob.* Head of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkarth) to right, wearing lion's skin. *Rev.* A GADIR MBAL in Phoenician characters. Tunny-fish.

Gades, (Cadiz,) the great western emporium of the western world, was established by the Phoenicians long before the beginning of classical history. The type of this coin refers to the fisheries for which Gades was celebrated. (Athen. vii. p. 315; Pollux, vi. 49; Hesych. s. vi. *Gadeira*.)

I suggest to every reader of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, to send to some London friend and procure this little three-penny pamphlet. It contains more real information, practical to a beginner, than many works ten times as large.

Passing from the corridor directly into the Medal Room, I was met and welcomed by the young gentleman who has the charge of displaying its treasures to visitors. And here let me recommend the reader who is admitted to this "holy of holies" of coin-science to have his memorandum ready before entering, that he may know exactly what to ask for. There is not a coin or a medal visible in the room; everything is in trays, and these shut up in dark security; therefore there is no such thing as looking around. One may as well look around in a graveyard as here. The only exhibit of coins is where one of the three gentlemen in charge is engaged in weighing the rarer specimens, using not merely grain-weight, but bits of paper which can represent nothing heavier than fourths or eighths of grains.

I called first for a series of Greek Imperial coins, struck at the Alexandrian Mint. Tray after tray was laid before me, proving how rich and complete is the collection in this department. Next I had a view of the early coins of Syracuse,—those splendid, inimitable evidences of the genius of the early Greek engravers. Here were the particular coins figured and described in Humphrey's "Coin Manual," and other books. Over these I could have lingered for hours. There was no restriction upon my taking these from the trays and handling them at my pleasure; and although I have no doubt that the gentlemanly exhibitor kept his eye on me, that I might neither abstract them nor substitute counterfeits for them, yet there was no appearance of suspicion. He answered my inquiries with equal patience and skill, and listened with interest to my account of my own adventures while collecting such coins in the Orient.

Having been a diligent reader of Madden's "Jewish Coinage," I made a careful survey of the large line of specimens figured and described by him in the preparation of that book. And here I was struck with the peculiarity in this establishment, that "nothing is ever sent out of the house." A coin once deposited in its place in the trays, no matter how imperfect the specimen, remains there permanently. Now, every private collector makes steady advances in the improvement of his specimens; that is, he is continually engaged in substituting better coins for inferior ones. I can point to particular

specimens that represent five institutions of this sort, and in that way the amateur goes on "from grace to grace." This is one of the delights (*delicias*) of numismatics. But in the British Museum no substitution (as I understand their rule) is permitted. The consequence is, there are many inferior and poor specimens. I noticed this particularly among the Hebrew coins just adverted to, and among the Ptolemies and others. But I must close; perhaps I will renew the theme, and describe my visit to the British Mint, where my welcome was unexpectedly cordial, and the great Coin Museum in Paris.

La Grange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

FRENCH-AMERICAN COLONIAL JETONS.

At the last meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, Pres. C. E. Anthon exhibited six of the jetons of Louis XV. relating to the French Colonies in America, and read a descriptive catalogue of those which have up to this time been noticed, which we print below:—

OF these very beautiful, ingenious, and historically interesting pieces, I am acquainted with eight, 1751–1758; and the materials for the present attempt to make a catalogue of all such have been, first, the six which are in my own collection; and secondly, the five described, of which four are pictured in the Catalogue of the Fonrobert Collection by Adolph Weyl, Part I, sold at Berlin, February 18, 1878, and the following days, Numbers 6–10. In my attempt, the specimens marked F were in the Fonrobert Collection, and those marked A are in my own; while among the latter those marked * are supposed to be as yet undescribed. These jetons all have in the exergue of the reverse, with slight variations in lettering and punctuation, COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. and the date. They relate therefore to the French Colonies of America.

No. 1. 1751. Laureled bust in armor, with broad ribbon; under the arm, D. V. (Duvivier.) Rev. SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT [They grow under every constellation.] An Indian, moving to the right, looks back towards a group of lilies. Copper, F. Silver, A.

No. 2. 1752. Bust, with long hair tied behind, and civic dress, with broad ribbon; beneath it, B. DUVIV. (Benjamin Duvivier.) Rev. UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO [He makes commerce for each world.] Mercury hovering over the ocean; on the shore, buildings, and the letters C. N. R. (?Norbert Roettier.) Silver, A. *

No. 3. 1753. Diademed head, beneath which, in monogram J C R (Jean Charles Roettier.) Rev. SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE [One is enough for both.] The sun in splendor, shining on the two hemispheres, the names on which are abbreviated, as AM. S for Amérique Septentrionale, (North America.) Silver, A. *

No. 4. 1754. Laureled bust in armor, beneath it, in script, J M. (Jean Mauger.) Rev. NON INFERIORA METALLIS [Things not inferior to metals.] To the left, three beavers working; to the right, plants, intended perhaps for Indian corn, at the foot of which C. N. R. Silver, F. Variety, with laureled head, beneath which, B. DUVIV. F. Silver, A.

No. 5. 1755. Bust of Fonrobert piece of 1754. Rev. NON VILIUS AUREO [Not more common than the golden.] An antique galley, from the top of whose mast hangs a fleece. Silver, A. Variety, with lion-skin round the neck, and hair tied behind; beneath it, in script, J. M. Copper, F.

No. 6. 1756. Laureled head; beneath it, R. FILIUS (Roettier the younger.) Rev. SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT [They change their seat, not their mind.] Two bee-hives, a swarm passing from one to the other. Silver, F.

No. 7. 1757. Bust in uniform, with ermine mantle, and hair tied behind. Rev. PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS [The remotest earth is preparing triumphs.] On a shell, floating on the sea, Mars, with a lily-shield and spear, and Neptune with the trident. Silver, F.

No. 8. 1758. Laureled bust, with long hair tied behind the neck; beneath it, B DUVIV. Rev. EADEM TRANS ÆQUORA VIRTUS [The same valor beyond the seas.] Over a sea, the hither side of which is wild and rocky, and the farther covered with buildings, are flying, towards the former side, eight large and eight small eagles. Silver, A *

These jetons are all of size 18 to 19, and the margins of all are serrated; the edges of all the silver ones are milled; and the edges of the copper ones are plain. It is hardly to be doubted that there exist other members of this very remarkable and important series. Having to the best of my ability laid a foundation for a structure more perfect in its details than the present, I may be perhaps allowed to express the opinion that there is nothing in the whole compass of American numismatics more attractive in its historical associations than is this set of jetons, while, to stimulate the search for them, and their like, it may be added that in no other field are new discoveries more likely to reward inquiry.

The descriptive part of a similar article was in manuscript before the arrival of Prof. Anthon's paper. My collection contains all eight medals, seven of which (all except No. 2) have been described in "Mes Loisirs — Amusemens Numismatiques," by Comte de Renesse-Breidbach, 1836. I do not think there are more, but entirely agree with Prof. Anthon's estimate of the interest of this nearly unknown series of medalets. Any suggestions as to the special occasion and meaning of any of them will be gladly received.

W. S. A.

"PARVA NE PEREANT."

THE motto of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, "Let not the little things perish," reminds us of a remark by *Lodge*, which, while intended more especially for the historian, applies equally to the numismatist. He says: — "Minute historical facts are to history as the nerves and sinews, the yeins and arteries, are to an animated body: they may not separately exhibit much of use, elegant or just proportion, but taken collectively, they furnish strength, spirit, and existence itself: an historian who hath neglected to study them knows but the half of his profession, and, like a surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy, sinks into a mere manual operator."

THE International Congress on weights, measures, and coinage, in session at Paris, have adopted a motion in favor of the adoption of a universal standard of one-tenth alloy for gold coins. The votes were equally balanced whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of the mints to coin gold or silver, according to demand, was rejected. It was decided that the right to melt or export coins should be unlimited. That no fixed ratio be established between gold and silver, and that silver should not be legal tender for debts of over one hundred pounds. The Congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monetary unit would be to give legal currency to ten-franc pieces. The Congress was attended by some of the best authorities, and is considered likely to bear some practical results.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from George W. Rode, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, accompanying a donation of a medal of the Society; he also announced donations from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, of a medal and several papers. Mr. Marvin presented, on behalf of S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, five medals. Mr. Davenport presented a specimen of the medal of Shurtleff College, mentioned in report of March meeting. For all these the thanks of the Society were ordered. Mr. Marvin exhibited a very small Masonic medal of Washington. Mr. Crosby showed seven pieces belonging to Mr. Parmelee, among which were a Bermuda six-pence, a Pine-tree Shilling of the "cog-wheel" variety, a cut coin of Nouvelle Orleans, and a cent of 1793 with branch of three leaves and flower. The Secretary exhibited sixteen medals of Washington, all lately added to his series. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

November 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President exhibited a rubbing of the proposed "goloid" dollar, with large head not unlike that on the new silver dollar, and with reverse stating its character as having one part gold and twenty-four parts silver, as being nine-tenths fine, and as weighing 238 grains. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

December 6. A monthly meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, Vice-President, in the chair, in consequence of the late accident to the President. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, accompanying a donation of three mules of Washington medals lately struck for him. W. Elliot Woodward, of Boston, was elected a resident member. Messrs. Green and Crosby were appointed a committee to nominate officers at the annual meeting in January, 1879, and Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. Marvin showed three Masonic pieces, a member's jewel of Lodge Jonathan of the Pillar, and two medals of Hamburg, one very early and rare, numbers IX and CX of his list. The Secretary exhibited three Washington medals lately bought, being 449 of Mickley catalogue, and 852 and 883 of Holland catalogue, of none of which is a duplicate known to him. He also mentioned that Gen. Lefroy has lately communicated to the Numismatic Society of London, and printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, an account of the discovery of a Bermuda two-pence in the island. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held November 19, at the Society's rooms, at Mott Memorial Hall, President Anthon presiding. The Executive Committee made their report, and recommended the election of Messrs. Richard Hoe Lawrence, Charles H. Wright, and Louis F. Montanye, for Resident Members; W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, for Honorary Membership; Anselm Rhéaume of Quebec, for Permanent Corresponding Membership; and Dr. Edward Maris, of Philadelphia, Henry W. Holland, of Boston, and William Lee, M. D., of Washington, for Corresponding Membership for two years. Notice of the decease of Honorary Member W. S. Frederick Mayers, of China, and Corresponding Member R. W. Ogden, of New Orleans, have been received. The Librarian presented a partial report, covering donations of various catalogues, pamphlets, &c.

The Curator reports the following acquisitions:—The Empress of India Medal, bronze, by purchase; from Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President Board of Trustees Peabody Education Fund, an impression in bronze of the Peabody Medal; from Dr. Robert Morris, a St. Bartholomew Medal in bronze; from R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, three tin Medalets of the Musical Jubilee held in Montreal; from Mr. James Oliver, a French Satirical Medal, two Half-pennies, proof, and a Sixpence of George III., a Bawbee of

James I., &c.; from Mr. I. F. Wood, three dies; from "The Western Penn. Numismatic Society," a tin Medal to commemorate the exhibition of their coins at the Pittsburgh Exhibition; from Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, electrotype copies of the two pieces described in his pamphlet on the Castellani Collection. For these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Executive Committee were requested to have the Society's Collection of Coins and Medals catalogued and printed.

The following paper from Mr. Thomas Cleneay, Corresponding Member of Cincinnati, was then read.

* * * It has not been my good fortune to have seen any large collection of Pre-historic Art objects, from either Scandinavia, Switzerland, France, or England, though I have seen a few specimens from each country above named. It is encouraging to collectors in the West to know that they have numerous co-laborers in the Eastern States, who are prosecuting their researches, and securing from loss the many exceedingly interesting specimens of Art Work of the aboriginal inhabitants found there. Implements fabricated by these primitive people are found in all the Western States in large numbers; many of them are of beautiful and symmetrical form, and highly finished. They employed in their manufacture a great variety of material. — native copper, various kinds of stone and flint, hematite iron ore, soap stone or steatite, lignite, bones, shells, and clay. Specimens are exhumed from the mounds, earth-works, and graves; they are found on the hills, in the valleys, and on the river banks; they are turned up by the plough, and in making excavations and grading, &c. The largest part of the relics secured by collectors to enrich their cabinets are found on the river banks, after the subsidence of the winter and spring freshets. The floods cause the banks (which are composed of alluvial soil) to slide and fall off; various relics are thus washed out of the light and yielding earth, and it often occurs that human (Indian) bones, shell heaps, burnt stones, burnt bones, shells, charcoal and ashes, mingled together, are exposed by the giving away of the crumbling banks. I make frequent explorations in different directions for Indian relics, as we have a broad territory, rich in these treasures, which has only been partially explored, and needs further investigation; so that, for fifty miles in the country, and along our river banks, I am known by the boys as the "Old Flint Man."

Archæological collectors and writers must certainly see the necessity of encouraging more field work, for it is safe to say, that many writers on this subject have never devoted a single day to the field, nor have they ever recovered a specimen or relic. They confine themselves to their libraries, and describe and write treatises on the uses of the various implements and objects that others have found and brought together, and with more display of learning than the actual explorer and finder would claim to possess. Dr. Abbot, of New Jersey, is an exception, for he is both a writer of distinction and a practical field worker. In his work, "Stone Age in New Jersey," he describes many of the specimens in his own large and rich collection of Indian relics, and gives some incident or history in connection with almost every piece, — under what circumstances it was found, whether on some village site, a corn field, camping ground, fishing station, work shop, or in a grave. Such information as the above is doubtless important for collectors to know, but can never be acquired by professional writers and collectors who have had no experience in the field. They may accurately describe the many strange forms, and name the mineral out of which each is made, but that is not all that is desirable to know. The little incidental particulars attending its discovery are of more importance than the bare form and material, although these are all essential for comparison, &c. The explorer, when he finds a relic, notes the exact locality, and anything that may be associated with it, such as human or animal bones, shells, burnt stones, ashes, pottery, flint chips, or other debris, — also the natural features of the country in the vicinity. Such observations and experience are obviously of the greatest importance to the proper study of the subject, and may greatly assist in forming correct conclusions in regard to the civilization, habits, customs, &c., of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country.

Several letters were read, among them one from Corresponding Member Henry W. Henfrey, stating he had in preparation a paper on Simon's rare and beautiful gold Medal on the death of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, worn at his State Funeral; from Hon. Member Charles Clay, of Manchester, informing us that the Manchester Numismatic Society had fallen for want of support; from Cor. Member G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, relating to the Melting House in Haiti in the year 1502, and the Necessity pieces of leather in the years 1580 to 1600. Selected specimens, amounting to several hundred, from the Society's Collection of Coins and Medals, were then exhibited. Prof. Anthon then read a paper on the French Colonial Jetons,* and made the following exhibit: —

Six French Colonial Jetons in silver: a copper trial-piece of Washington Half-dollar, 1792, described in Crosby's Early Coins, p. 357, obv. 4, rev. E, which has, like No. 365 in the recent Fonrobert sale, a specimen referred to by Mr. Crosby, alternate parallelograms and circles on the edge. This one is in very fine condition, hardly less than proof. Cost \$80. Silver Washington Half-dollar, 1792, undescribed, except in the Fonrobert Catalogue, No. 6103, where it is also

* See page 67 of this number.

pictured. Whether this be the identical piece I am unable to say, but it was purchased from Adolph Weyl, who conducted the Fonrobert sale. The translation of his remark on it is: "This only slightly circulated piece, in low relief, differs from all known Washington coins chiefly in that the side-locks in the hair are wanting; and from the only (?) known half-dollar, pictured Crosby, p. 359, No. 99, in the position and character of the lettering, while the eagle and shield are of broader design, and on the present specimen there appear two leaves and two arrows less."

On motion of Mr. Betts, a vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Anthon for his interesting exhibit and descriptions. Mr. Oliver exhibited several War Medals; among them were two India and one Crimea silver medal with clasps, one Dutch War Medal, a Prussian Cross of 1866, and an Italian Medal of Victor Immanuel with ribbon. Mr. Zabriskie's exhibit consisted of a silver impression of the Mint Medal relating to the attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, proof, size 48; also, a fine bronze Medal, known as the Gen. Naglee Medal; also, the unique white metal Jackson Medal sold in Holland's late sale. Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 4. A stated meeting of this Society was held this evening, President Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual routine of business was transacted, and many donations to the library and cabinets acknowledged. Among the latter were various medals presented by Mr. Harzfeld, the prominent numismatist: First, Medal of Washington. Obv. Head of Washington; rev. coat of arms and autograph of Washington, taken from a work once in his possession. Second, Medal of Martin Luther. Rev. Luther's seal. Third, Obv. Christmas tree, with inscription, Emmanuel; rev. "Merit." These were all very fine dies, cut by Key.

Dr. W. S. King, United States Navy, was elected an honorary member of the Society, and Mr. Luke W. Brodhead, a corresponding member. The deaths of Henry Armitt Brown, Charles T. Hagner, and William Cullen Bryant, members of the Society, were announced. A communication from the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, requesting the loan of the Society's collection of coins and medals to be placed in Memorial Hall, was read, and after debate was accepted under stipulations to be arranged by the Committee of the Society, viz: Chairman, Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., Charles Henry Hart, Esq., Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, and Mr. R. Coulton Davis, the Curator of Numismatics.

Isaac Myer, Esq., announced that at the November meeting he would read before the Society an essay. He exhibited a fine impression of the cylinder signet of Uruk, King of Chaldaea and Babylonia, and of Dungi, his son, a contemporary of Abraham; also of the royal signet of Darius of Persia, with translations of the inscribed cuneiform inscriptions; and impressions of the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal of England in the reign of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror; all from originals in the British Museum, which he had just received from England.

After some matters of private business the Society adjourned.

November 7. The stated meeting of this Society was held this evening at its hall, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. A large assemblage was present, and after the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, &c., reported that one case in Memorial Hall had already been filled with various coins and medals belonging to the Society, but which the Committee had not as yet had time to arrange, and that other cases would be filled before long. A circular was ordered to be issued to the members of the Society, requesting deposits of their coins to add to the Society's exhibit. A valuable series of dollars and half-dollars, including the celebrated Bechtel gold dollar of North Carolina, was donated to the Society by Dr. William S. King. Mr. Hart exhibited a fine family coin of the gens Pompeia, struck in the first century, and purchased by him at the late Mickley sale, in a remarkable state of preservation. The obverse bears a helmeted head of Minerva, and the reverse Romulus and Remus suckled by the she-wolf. Mr. Hart stated that as Historiographer of the Society he had examined the records of the Society, and that the report that the late Mr. Mickley

was not the first President of the Society was incorrect. The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society (of Pittsburg, Pa.) presented a medal commemorative of its foundation in this year. Mr. Isaac Myer read an elaborate and interesting paper on the "Asiatic Origin of the Days of the Week." Several gentlemen were elected to membership, and the Society adjourned at a late hour.

December 5. A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held at its hall, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual business was transacted, and various donations to the library and cabinet received. A deposit for the cabinet of the Society was received from the American Philosophical Society, being their entire collection of coins and medals, which are to be placed with the Society's exhibit in Memorial Hall. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., reported that arrangements for the display of the Society's coins to Memorial Hall would soon be completed. It is intended to arrange the coins in chronological order, to show the vicissitudes of art in coinage from the earliest days to the present time.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—*President*, Eli K. Price; *Vice-Presidents*, D. G. Brinton, W. S. Vaux, W. P. Chandler, and E. W. Lehman; *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*, J. Hays Carson; *Curator of Numismatics*, R. Coulton Davis; *Curator of Antiquities*, William Trautwine; *Librarian*, Francis Jordan, Jr.; *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart.

A very large number of beautiful and rare coins and medals were exhibited. Mr. Harzfeld showed a Grecian gold daric of undoubted genuineness, 2,400 years old, considered by Mionnet as of the very earliest coinage of the world; a genuine Jewish shekel of Simon Maccabeus, being of extreme rarity; silver coins of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, 2,200 years old; coins of Athens, Syracuse, Panormus, &c., of twenty centuries ago; also a number of large old German crowns, unsurpassed in beauty and rarity, struck from the silver of the Hartz mountains by the Dukes of Brunswick: they are respectively three, five, six, eight, and ten-crown pieces; among them a sextuple crown of George William, of 1660, believed to be unique; a triple crown of Frederic of Brunswick, 1639, and a sextuple crown of Frederic Ulric, 1629, have never before been published. A quintuple crown of Duke Augustus commemorates his eighty-eighth birthday: on the reverse is the portrait of a queer-looking old man in a skull-cap.

Mr. Samuel Hudson Chapman exhibited sixteen antique gold coins in remarkably fine state of preservation, among which were one of Phocæa, about 500 years B. C.; stater of Philip II. of Macedon; hemistater of Agathocles of Sicily; a stater of Panormus, of electron (being about $\frac{3}{4}$ gold to $\frac{1}{4}$ silver); a gold coin struck in the camp of Brutus, at Cosa in Thrace; aureii of Claudius, Tiberius, Augustus, Nero, (extremely youthful heads,) Aurelius, Titus, (as fine as the day it left the die,) Severus, to commemorate his having imposed a king upon the Armenians, and Byzantine coins of Constantine V., IX., and X. Mr. Phillips exhibited a number of bronze and silver medals, among which was a silver medal of George II., on the reverse of which were an Indian and a Quaker with the calumet of peace. It was stated in the life of Anthony Benezet, that this medal was the first ever cut in America. Also a medal given to the Indians, *tempore* George I., rev. an Indian shooting with a bow; two varieties of medals issued to commemorate the peace of 1814; medals of the Norway Millennium, Humphrey Davy, Oscar and Sophia of Sweden, John Napier, Louis XV., Linnæus, Erie Canal Opening, Napoleon commemorating the introduction of vaccination; several rare medals of Washington, Franklin, entry of the allied forces into Paris in 1815; De Fleury, for the capture of Stony Point, Robert Fulton, William Penn, Charles XII. of Sweden, medals given to the Indians by the city of Montreal, &c. Nominations for membership were made, and at a late hour the Society adjourned.

J. HAYS CARSON, *Recording Secretary*.

GOLD and silver coins through which holes have been punched, or from which pieces, no matter how small, have been clipped, are not received by the United States for postage stamps, or in fact for anything. Large numbers of these coins are in circulation, and it is thought that the punching is done systematically for the sake of the metal which can be obtained.

COIN SALES.

We again have a large number of Coin Sales to chronicle, and the collections disposed of are among the largest and most valuable for many years. The first we shall mention is a very extensive collection, lately the property of a well known New York collector, but whose name was not given in the Catalogue. It included not only many valuable coins and medals in gold, silver, and copper, but also a very fine assortment of numismatic books. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Cogan, contained 146 pages, and 2607 lots. The sale took place in the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and extended over a week, beginning September 16, 1878. We quote some of the prices obtained:—

U. S. Cents.—1793, chain, tooled, 4.50; do. Ameri. 5.00; wreath, do. 5.00; another variety, 5.00; do. 5.25; do. not tooled, 5.25; 1797, uncir. 4.75. *Half-Cents.*—1793, poor, 1.25; 1802, fair, 2.00; 1811, 4.00. *Dollars.*—1799, very fine, uncir. 10.50; 1795, flowing hair, v. f. 5.00; do. fillet head, 5.00. *Half-Dollars.*—1807, head to right, 5.55; 1807, head to left, very fine, 4.25. *Quarters.*—1838, f. uncir. 2.75. *Dimes.*—1796, v. f. cracked die, 5.50; 1809, v. f. 12.00; 1811, v. f. 13.00. *Half-Dimes.*—1795, v. f. 3.75; 1802, extremely rare, and v. f. 130.00; 1837, pr. no stars, 2.00. *Proof Pieces.*—1834, Half-dollar, 9.00; Quarter, 1834, 4.50; Cent, 1834, 9.00; Half-cent, 4.50; set, 1858, 51.00. *Presidential and Political Medals, &c.*—John Adams, bronze, size 32, r. 4.00; U. S. Grant, do. size 40, 4.00; Grant & Wilson, leather, (see *Journal*, page 11 of this volume,) 2.75; Lincoln, (cast,) six and one-half inches diameter, 8.00; Lincoln, "Salvator Patriae," size 52, copper, very fine and r. 14.00; do. in tin, 5.50; six Lincoln medalets, (by Wyon.) only 12 sets struck, three of size 22, and three of size 12, same as preceding, except size, copper, silver, and tin, 35.25; "Martyr for liberty," silver, size 14, very rare, 5.00; Cyrus W. Field, bronze, Wisconsin, scarce, 7.00; Franklin, head to left, "Non irrita fulmina curat," copper, size 28, v. r. 7.10. *Patterns.*—Martha Washington Half-dime, v. g. 12.00; Dollar, Gobrecht on base of Liberty, 1836, 15.00; Half-dollar, 1839, head to r. 13 stars, v. r. 15.00; 1872, Proof Dollar, v. r. Liberty seated, in her left hand a sword: rev. eagle, scroll and shield, 13.25; 1872, Half-dollar, to match preceding, 10.00; Quarter do. 4.25; another very rare pattern, Liberty, with crowned head, seated, holding cap and pole, &c., rev. "Commercial Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine," (This is the piece the existence of which was denied by Mint officials for a while!) 55.00; Large planchet, on which "United States, Twenty Dollars," in centre eagle with a scroll in its mouth surrounded by rays, pattern rejected, and this guaranteed to be the only one ever struck: reverse plain, size 32, copper, 10.00. *Colonials.*—Pine-tree Shilling, Mickley's "Cog wheel variety," v. f. and r. 25.00; a counterfeit "Three Hammer" Cent, 1737, 5.00; Vermontis Respublica, sun at the left, 1785, 10.00; New Yorke in America, v. r. and g. 12.00; Immunis Columbia, 1787: rev. E pluribus unum, 5.90; Franklin Cent, 1787: rev. United above and States below, instead of on either side of "We are one," exceedingly rare variety, 5.50; New Jersey, 1787, head to left, and plough to right, ("the head evidently having been skillfully turned in some unknown manner. This piece was the cause of a lengthened controversy;" see *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 46.) 4.00. *Washingtons.*—Benev. Society, silver, pr. 6.00; Washington C. C. A. U. S. 1783, v. r. 26.25; Funeral, skull and bones, pierced, 6.00; another, "He is in glory," urn, &c., pierced, 4.50; Bale & Smith, Atwood token, copper, 6.00; Eccleston Medal, 5.50; "He is in glory," &c., Perkins die, gold, one side of a shell, oval, proof condition, size 16 by 19, 21; "Liberty and Security" on edge, "An Asylum," &c., brass, v. r. 12.25; Chowder Club, fair, v. r. 6.00. *Centennials.*—Danish Washington, 8.50; Lovett's Battle set, 8 pieces, silver, pr. 14.00. *Silver Peace Medals.*—1762, "Europae Almam" &c., size 28, 15.00; Libertas Americana, 1776, rev. Hercules, 18.00; Holland, 1782, 9.25; Libera Soror, 19.00; Faustissimo, 8.75; Netherland declares America free, 6.00; Libertas Americana, 1783, rev. Communi Consensu, 19.75. *Silver Medals, &c.*—Amsterdam's defence, 1667, size 44, 13.00; Quadruple Ecu, Ferdinand of Sicily, 1791, v. r. 12.00; Queen Anne Inauguration, v. r. 12.50; Barcelona, Eclipse, diamond shaped, 6.00; South American, Bolivar, 1825, size 34, v. r. and f. 21.50; Henry Lee, size 28, v. r. 14.00; General Meade, bronze, size 52, 5.00; Louisburg taken, 1758, brass, 5.25; three different medals, struck to commemorate capture by the Dutch of Spanish treasure in Matanzas Bay, v. rare and fine, 26.50, 14.00 and 14.00; John Brown, French Republican, copper, v. r. 28.00; De Ruyter, size 50, 20.00; Van Tromp, 1653, copper, v. f. 10.00. *Foreign Crowns, &c.*—Double Crown of Luther, 1661, 7.50; James I., f. and scarce, 5.13; Commonwealth, 1653, 8.00; William IV., 1831, pr. v. r. 30.50; gold noble, Henry V., 9.00; Republique Francaise, "Satory," 8.75. *Roman Gold.*—Aureus, Tiberius, 10.50; do. 10.00; do. Claudius, 10.50; do. Vespasian, 10.75; do. Marcus Aurelius, 17.50; do. Nero, 14.00; Solidus, Arcadius, 6.00; do. Constantinus, 6.50 and 7.00. *Greek Gold.*—Stater of Alexander, 21.00; Daric, Darius, 15.50; Stater, Panormus, 11.25.

October 10, 1878, the MESSRS. LEAVITT, of New York, sold a small collection of 459 numbers, which was formerly the property of Mr. H. E. Jones, of Edinburgh. The Catalogue was prepared by Messrs. Scott & Co., and like most of their issue, was copiously illustrated with cuts of desirable pieces. We quote some of the prices as follows:—*Dollars.*—1795, flowing hair, v. f. \$5.00; do. fillet head, uncir. v. f. and r. 16.00; 1797, six stars facing, 4.00; do. seven stars, v. g. 3.90; 1798, small eagle, 13 stars, v. f. but plugged, 3.00; do. 15 stars, f. and v. r. 13.00. *Half-Dollars.*—1794, v. g. 6.00; 1801, g. 3.60. *Quarter-Dollars.*—1796, f. uncir. v. r. 27.50; another, 16.00; 1804, 2.60. *Dimes.*—1796, broken die, v. f. 7.50; 1797, pierced, f. 3.50; 1798, g. 4.00; 1800, f. and r. 8.00; 1804, 6.25. *Half-Dimes.*—1796, uncir. r. 7.85; 1805, fair, r. 3.00; 1846, 2.00. *Cents.*—1793, wreath cent, stars and bars on the edge, uncir. and v. f. 60.00; another, same date, 4.50; 1793, chain cent, v. g. 8.00; do. Liberty cap, 8.50; 1794, large planchet, 7.25; another variety, v. f. 14.00; another, 4 of date dropped, v. f. and r. 8.00; 1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. and r. 100.00; another, variety, v. f. 18.00; another, 12.50; do.

6.00; do. 4.00; do. variety, ex. f. 14.00; 1796, Liberty cap, 12.00; another variety, 17.00; another, 27.50; another, 7.00; 1798, large date, 9.00; small do. 8.50; 1803, fine, 14.00; 1804, 6.50; do. 6.38; do. 4.10; 1812, uncir. 6.25; 1856, nickel, 3.25; 1861, Confederate cent, proof, 9.00. *Half-Cents*.—1793, f. and v. r. 10.25; 1795, 12.00; 1796, rarest, broken die, 36.00.

CLEMENS COLLECTION.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co. sold in New York, October 22-5, the collection of the late James B. Clemens, of St. Louis. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Cogan, contained 101 pages, and 2,212 lots. Among the pieces was an unusually fine Half-cent of 1796, which brought \$32.00; a fine copper Medal of the Erie Canal, size 52, brought 11.00; other prices we give below:—*Dollars*.—1794, fair, and v. r. \$35.00; 1795, flowing hair, 5.50; 1797, seven stars, facing, f. 10.00; 1800, v. f. 4.75; 1851, proof condition, 45.00; 1852, do. 42.50; 1855, v. f. 7.25; 1856, do. 6.25. *Half-Dollars*.—1794, two at 7.50 each, and another at \$5.00; 1796, fair, 39.00; do. 40.00; 1797, 19.00; do. 20.00; 1838, N. O., proof, 15.00; 1852, do. fair, v. r. 5. *Quarters*.—1796, fair, 6.25; 1820, proof, 13.00; 1821, do. 13.00; 1825, proof, 5.00; 1843, uncir. 2.25. *Dimes*.—1796, cracked die, 12.00; 1797, v. f. 7.00; 1798, 4.20; 1800, 8.25; 1804, rubbed, 9.00; 1809, v. f. 10.00; 1822, v. g. 3.50; 1859, proof, 1.10. *Half-Dimes*.—1794, beautiful, uncir. 17.00; 1795, v. f. 7.50; 1797, sixteen stars, almost proof, 25.00; another, v. f. 10.00; 1801, 4.50; 1830, proof, 4.00. *Three-Cent piece*.—1855, proof, 5.00. *Cents*.—1793, Liberty cap, 6.25; 1799, counterfeit, 6.75; 1804, 3.00; 1806, 2.75; 1837, uncir. 2.50. *U. S. A. Bar Cent*, v. f. and sc. 2.25; another, 3.00. *Half-Cents*.—1831, proof, 11.50; 1836, do. 13.00; 1841, do. 7.50; 1842, do. 7.00; 1843, do. 6.50; 1844, do. 6.50; 1845, do. 8.25; 1846, do. 7.00; 1848, do. 10.50. *Eagles*.—1795, f. 16.60; 1801, f. and r. 11.00. *Half-Eagles*.—1795, 7.00; 1798, v. f. 8.00; 1800, v. f. 8.50. *Quarter-Eagle*.—1804, v. f. 4.70. *Mormon gold*.—Five dollar, 1850, v. f. and r. 9.00; 1860, Deseret, 7.00 and 7.25. *Proof Sets and Coins*.—1854, dollar, 17.25; half do. 15.50; 1856, set, including rare nickel cent, 35.00; 1858, 46.50. *Pattern Pieces*.—1792, Martha Washington Half-Disme, 9.50; 1836, Gobrecht, 11.50; another, 7.25; 1838, v. f. 36.00; another, cracked die, 4.00; 1839, v. f. 42.00. *Colonials*.—N. E. Shilling, obv. N. E., rev. XII, g. and v. r. 14.50; small pine tree type, 6.75; Rosa Americana half-penny, 1.50. *Washingtons*.—Wyon Medal, copper, 4.25; Washington before Boston, v. r. in silver, 7.25; Bolen's die, rev. Washington to Hamilton, v. r. in silver, 7.00. *Foreign Coins*.—Double Crown of Leopold of Austria, v. f. 5.50; Crown of Emmanuel de Rohan, 1790, v. f. 4.25; "Eight Brothers half Thaler," Saxony, 1609, 6.25; Crown of Elizabeth, 1558-1603, 6.25; do. Charles I., 5.13; do. of Cromwell, of 1658, v. r. 10.50; another, 6.25; Half-Crown, do. 6.75. *Medals*.—Genl. Meade, copper, size 51, v. r. 4.25; Pius IX, Vatican Council, size 26, copper, scarce, 2.25; Henry Clay, size 48, 4.50; Montreal, Beaver club, gold, engraved, v. r. 17.00; Ratisbon, 1627, v. r. 8.00; Katharine of Russia, 1777, silver, size 41, 8.50; curious Chinese, Zodiac, size 42, 2.60. *Masonics*.—Pittsburgh Com'y, (Marvin CCXC VII,) tin, scarce, 2.00; Halle, (Marvin XIV,) silver, extremely rare, 3.50; this, one of the rarest and earliest Masonics, often brings \$8.00 in bronze. No. 884, said to be Masonic, is not one, but the Temple of Honor Medal, described in a recent number of the *Journal*. No. 1432, said to be a Medal of the *Hodge Podge Club*, is a "Hasty Pudding" Club, (Harvard Society) Medal. We think these pieces would bring better prices if correctly described.

MICKLEY COLLECTION.

The Collection of the late Jos. J. Mickley was sold at auction in Philadelphia, by MESSRS. M. THOMAS & SONS, November 5 and 6, ult. The Catalogue, 56 pages, contained 1093 lots, was prepared by Mr. E. Mason, Jr., and while there was not a large number of pieces of any country or issue, yet the variety and number of *Mints* represented was unusually great. We give below some of the prices: Franklin, Iron Medal, size 52, perhaps unique, \$6.25; Washington cent, 1791, large eagle, f. and r. 6.00; Louisburg Medal, 1758, silver, size 28, 6.25; Montreal Token, 1760, silver, size 26, 7.50; Quebec Token, 1759, do. size 25, 7.50; George II, Quebec Medal, silver, size 25, v. f. and r. 6.50; Silver Medal on Revocation of Edict of Nantes, size 36, v. r. 14.00; Powell Marriage Medal, copper, 12.50. *U. S. Cents*. 1793, wreath, stars and bars on edge, unc. v. r. 57.50; 1793, chain, 16.00; 1794, uncir. 11.00; another, v. f. 15.00; do. small planchet, 10.50; 1799, remarkably fine of this v. r. cent, 50.00; 1809, uncir. 21.00; 1821, 11.50; 1829, 7.25; 1837, 6.75; 1844, 6.50. *Half-Cents*.—1794, 6.75; 1836, pr. 12.00; 1840, do. 9.00; 1841, do. 7.00; 1843, do. 8.00; 1844, do. 7.00; 1846, do. 8.00; 1847, do. 12.00; 1848, do. 10.00; 1849, do. 9.00. *Pattern Half-Dollars*.—1838, obv. Liberty seated, rev. flying eagle, pr. rare, 10.00; 1839, only one known, except one in Mint, 32.00. *Washingtons*.—French silver shell, size 42, 6.30; cent, 1791, large eagle, 5.00; do. small eagle, 7.00; Conradt's Medal, tin, size 23, v. r. 16.00. *Miscellaneous*.—Half-Disme, 1792, in copper, 9.00; Half-Dime, 1795, 8.50; Rosa Americana, crowned penny, uncir. 8.50; do. uncrowned, v. f. 9.50. Some dies formerly belonging to the Mint, were purchased at private sale, which we allude to elsewhere. The Foreign pieces brought low prices. A fine set of *Tresor Numismatique*, costing Mr. Mickley \$500, sold for \$125.00. It was in 20 volumes, folio, half morocco, gilt tops, and was probably the best bargain of the sale to the purchaser.

HOLLAND COLLECTION.

MR. W. E. WOODWARD held his nineteenth sale at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, beginning Monday, November 11, and occupying every afternoon through the week. It included the large collection formed by Mr. Henry W. Holland of Boston, the Chadbourne collection of Store Cards, and many autographs, numismatic works, &c., &c. The catalogue, 242 pages, was prepared by Mr. Woodward, and contained 4208 lots. We have room to name only prices for some of the most interesting

pieces. The most of the autographs were sold for prices that did not pay for the labor in cataloguing: one of Prince Albert, one of Thomas Jefferson, one of Barnum, and one of Horace Greeley, sold for 50 cents each; a letter of Agnes Frankland, (wife of Sir Henry,) sold for \$3.50, and a subscription paper, with autographs of Gen. Grant, Colfax, Blaine, Sumner, Wilson, and others, 24 in all, brought \$3.15: most of the remainder sold at one cent each!! Other prices obtained were as follows: *Dollar*.—1798, small eagle rev. 4.75. *Half-Dollar*.—1794, 4.12. *Dimes*.—1797, 3.00; 1798, 5.20. *Half-Cents*.—1794, v. g. 3.12; 1800, uncir. 2.12; 1802, 2.10; 1843, proof, v. r. 6.80. *Cents*, 1797, links, v. f. 4.50; 1799, poor, 4.60. *Confederate Cent.*—Proof, v. f. and r. 8.50. Of Sutlers' checks the highest price was 70 cents. Of Centennials, I. Holland's List in the *Journal*, sold for 3.40; III and XV, 3.25; LII, 7.75; LIV–LVI, 7 a 7.50; LXXVII, 4.25; XCVIII, 6.10; the others went at low prices. Of the 600 *Store Cards* not more than a dozen brought a dollar or upwards; two of Francisco & Co., with Kossuth, &c., brought 5 and 5.55. *Colonials*.—N. E. Shilling, obv. N. E. rev. XII, v. f. and r. 13.25; oak tree shilling, 7.50; sixpence, 5.13; *Gloriam Regni, 1670*, 18.50; Lord Baltimore Shilling, f. and r. 13.50; sixpence, f. and r. 12.00; Florida piece, 1760, 50.00; U. S. A. Bar Cent, original, 5.75; New York Cent, 1787, rev. arms and Excelsior, 11.00; another, Immunis Columbia, 7.75; another, Nova Eborac, large bust, v. f. 8.50; Annapolis Shilling, 8.50; Baltimore Town piece, 8.00; Kentucky, Myddelton, silver, proof, ex. r. 10.25; French Colonial. Sub Omni Sidere, &c., 12.10. *Washingtons*.—Appleton's list, VI, 18.00; XIV, (Non vi, virtute, &c.), 25.50; XVII, 7.00; XXI, 8.50; XXVIII, 30.00; another, 21.00; XXIX, 26.00; XXXI, 20.00; XLI, (Season Medal, bronze,) 13.00; XLII, (do. proof,) 23.00; [a set of these Season Medals, six in number, each of the three varieties in silver and copper, were sold by Mr. Woodward, March 20, 1864, for \$900.] XLVI, 20.00; LIV, 9.25; LXVI, 8.75; LXVII, (Fame Medal,) 19.50; XCVIII, 6.10; CXVI, (Signing the Declaration, &c.), 21.25; CCV, very rare, in silver, proof condition, 7.60; an oval funeral medal in tin, pierced, not mentioned by Appleton, v. r. perhaps unique, 100.00. *Presidential Medals*.—Monroe, smallest peace, silver, v. f. and r. 4.25; Jackson, tin, said to be unique, 5.75; Van Buren, temple of Liberty, tin, v. r. 6.50; Harrison, log cabin, inscription in seven lines, tin, v. r. 11.00; Nova Scotia pieces, W. L. White, Halifax, (Sandham list, 24,) 10.25; Ferry token, Halifax, not in Sandham, 14.00. *Canadian Medals*.—George II., (Sandham, 5,) 6.50; Quebec token, (do. 9,) 5.00; Montreal token, (do. 13,) 5.13; McGill College, (do. 23,) 6.50; Fort Erie, (do. 42,) 7.50; George III., (do. 59,) 11.00; another, different rev. (do. 62,) 19.50; Montreal, (do. 75,) 17.00; Upper Canada preserved, silver, (do. 77,) bought by Mr. Holland from the Clay Collection for 60.00, sold for 40.00; Kebece Liberata, (like Sandham 1, but size 32, his being 26,) 3.50; Beaver Club, engraved, gold, v. r. 22.50; Roman Catholic T. A. Soc. Halifax, 1841, tin, not mentioned by Sandham, 12.00; France relinquishes the sea, br. pr. r. 10.00; George III., Calonesus Capta, 1761, br. v. f. and r. 7.25. *Medals*.—San Francisco rescuers, silver, splendid proof, weight over seven ounces, 5.50; Robinson-Seward, do. weight over eight ounces, 20.00; Diplomatic, the Mint restrike, silver pr. 10.00; N. E. Soc. for Prom. Manuf. &c., silver proof, exc. r. 5.00; Pancoast, silver pr. size 49, weight 7 oz. 7.25; Tristram Coffin, br. v. f. and r. 9.50; Carroll of Carrollton, original, silver, splendid proof, 32.00; Latrobe, from the Cadets, West Point, 1825, 9.10; Pintard, br. pr. 13.00; French and American flags, &c., 1776–1848, tin, v. f. and r. 6.50; Carston, Charleston, S. C. Volunteer, (only 80 struck,) silver, v. f. 42.00; Naglee, br. pr. v. r. 13.00; Kittaning, 6.50; Libera Soror, silver, nearly proof, 24.00; Libertas Americana, ibid, 15.00; Doggersbank, ibid, 5.00; Germantown, br. pierced, v. r. 45.00; [One of these medals sold previously by Mr. Woodward for 75.00.] Florida, filibusters, 1817, 9.25; Vigo Bay, 1702, splendid silver pr. exc. r. size 26, 8.25. *Lincolns*.—French, br. pr. r. (Zabriskie, 2,) 10.00; (do. 3,) 10.10; (do. 57,) Washington & Lincoln, 3.50; (do. 145, sold in Cogan's, March, 1865, for 9.00,) 3.00. *Franklin*.—Fulminis tyrannidisque domitor, silver, spl. pr. 10.00. *Lafayette*.—Polish, 5.00; Dep. Sep. 1825, silver pr. v. r. 3.00; Veteran de la Liberte, "nearly or quite unique," brass, v. f. and r. 2.25. *Webster*.—Defender, &c., tin, 26, f. and r. 7.75. We group some of the *Masonics* here:—Washington, Marvin CCLXIV, brass, v. r. 20.00; do. CCLXX, silver pr. and v. r. 1.05; Franklin, do. LIX, br. 9.75; Canadian, do. XXVI, tin, 3.00. A copy of Crosby's Early Coins, uncut, in numbers, 6.38. By the standard of 1863 the prices were low, but for the times they were good, and show that in the general depression coins and medals have more nearly maintained their values than almost any other description of property.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILL some one of your readers give us an account of the celebrated theft of coins from the royal collection in Paris in 1832? Smith, in his *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article Justinianus I., refers to it, and other authors have done so. Who were the thieves, and what was the extent of the theft?

M.

THE FIVE FRANC A LA MECHÉ.—In the *Journal* for April, 1876, p. 77, a "Relic of the French Republic of 1851" is mentioned,—a five-franc piece, known as the piece *a la meche*, from a curious side curl hanging over the right cheek of Napoleon, Prince President, whose bust appeared on the obverse. When the pattern was shown him, he laid it aside for a few days, and then gave directions to have the die altered. It was, however, *too late* to suppress the entire issue, for twenty-three had "passed into circulation," very much, perhaps, as our collectors and Societies find it "too late" to obtain pattern pieces at the Mint. The coin mentioned above sold for 113 francs, and we notice a recent sale of another for 240 francs.

RUSSIAN PLATINUM COINS.—In the last number of the *Journal*, in the article on Platinum Coins, (p. 29,) is a query as to the shields on the Russian eagle's wings, &c., borne on the Rouble described. In "Heraldry in History, Poetry and Romance," (London, Chapman & Hall, 1858,) by Ellen J. Millington, the six shields on the wings of the Russian Eagle, are said to be "the Arms of six great Russian States,—Kiev, Novgorod, Astracan, Siberia, Kazan, and Vladimir." This answers the question of your correspondent R. S. as to what the *shields* are: but the writer named above does not blazon them. The arms of Moscow, as displayed on the Eagle's breast, the author named gives as "a S. George's Cross." An article in the January number of the *Coin Collector's Journal* mentions a piece called the *Imperial*, struck by the Empress Elizabeth in 1755; on it are "a crown above a marten, the arms of Siberia." The arms of Astracan, on the same piece, are given as "two arrows saltire, surrounded by a crown, with two lion supporters." By this it will be seen that the description of the arms of Siberia and Astracan differs from that given by your correspondent. In 1831, says the same magazine, "The form of the eagle was changed, and it shows on its uplifted wings the six shields of Kazan, Astracan, Siberia, *Poland, Tauris and Finland*." (half imperial.) I also find the same shields mentioned as being on a rouble struck in 1831, except that in naming them the two last are transposed. I think the eagle now bears eight shields on its wings.

W. T. R. M.

THE *Messenger du Midi* states that a small leaden bowl, filled with gold and silver coins, dating back to the time of Nero, Claudius and Vespasian, has just been found at Aurons, near Aix. Several are said to belong to a more ancient period of Roman history.

EDITORIAL.

THE statement that the dies, hubs, &c., of U. S. Coins, advertised for sale with the Mickley Collection, were seized by the United States authorities, has given rise to a great deal of comment. We have received from a gentleman in Philadelphia the following account of the affair.

A few days previous to the sale, the United States authorities claimed the above, viz: Some 20 obverse and reverse dies of the U. S. Coinage, mostly in a damaged and corroded condition, the same having been condemned by the Mint authorities above "half a century ago," and as tradition says was the custom in those days, "sold for old iron." Since then we have grown more *ariful*, and it has been deemed politic under existing laws, that the whole multitude of dated dies should be annually destroyed in the presence of three designated officers of the Mint. In the above described lots in the catalogue, there was not a complete *pair* of obverse and reverse dies. Even the obverse die of the half-cent of 1811 was muled with the reverse die of a different year. We cannot conceive by what authority the government, after making sale of its "refuse material," could seize upon the same property without tendering some compensation. There is scarcely a numismatist in the United States, but who is aware of the existence and whereabouts of similar dies, and who is also aware of the many "re-strikes,"—*known to be such*,—being made from the dies, say of the 1804 cent, the 1811 half-cent, and of the 1823 cent, *outside* of the Mint.

Philadelphia, December, 1878.

"COULTON."

From what we have seen in the public prints in reference to this matter, we infer that the government authorities were somewhat hasty in their action, and claimed the property without first satisfying themselves as to the ownership. No one would for a moment suspect Mr. Mickley of any wrong doing in the matter. The affair was settled, we believe, by a payment to the family of the estimated value of the dies, which were then presented to the Mint, and subsequently destroyed.

CURRENCY.

A HARD-MONEY enthusiast says, he never met a woman in his life that seemed to know anything about coins. He never Numismatics!

A RUSTIC youth of numismatic mind,
While, buying "brummies" to increase his lot,
Was asked if new or rare ones he did find.—
Replied, with knowing wink, that "some" he'd got.
"Mister," in confidential tones said he,
"The luck I've had is such one rarely finds:
I've one Varmount, one Novy Cesaree,
And of Connecticut I've got *both kinds*."

C. C.



CCCLI, Obv.



CCCLXIII.



CCCLI, Rev.



CCCLXI.



CCCLXIV, Rev.



CCCLXVII.



CCCLXIV, Obv.



CCCLXV.



MASONIC MEDALS.